

# The ROTARIAN

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE IDEAL OF SERVICE AND ITS APPLICATION TO PERSONAL, BUSINESS, COMMUNITY, AND INTERNATIONAL LIFE

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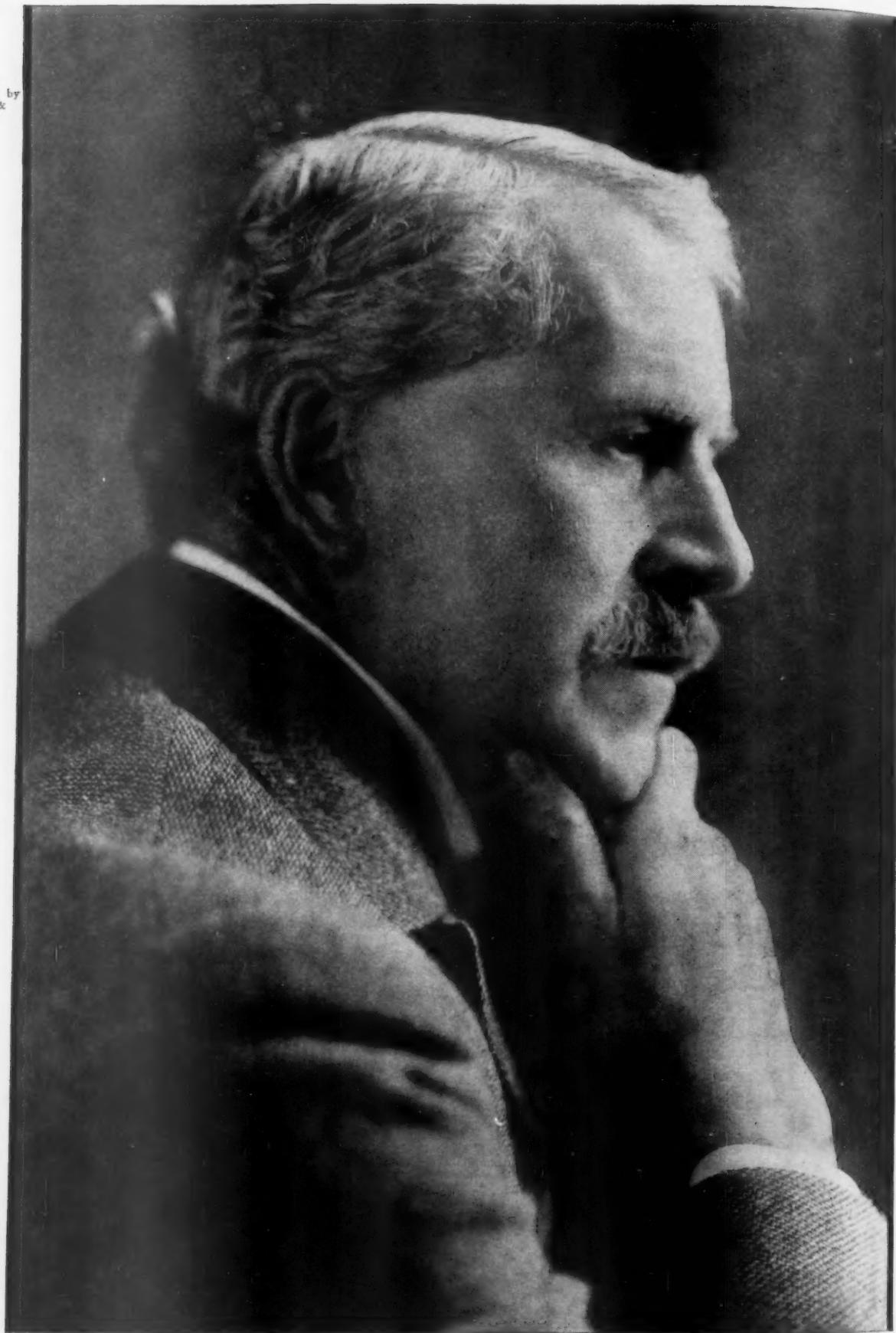
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**J. Ramsay MacDonald**

# Forward—All Together

**By J. Ramsay MacDonald**

*Prime Minister of Great Britain*

I AM very glad to respond to the invitation to send a message to Rotary International, not only because I value the friendship of a great many of its members, but because I regard its work for international understanding and coöperation as of the highest importance. Any greeting that I send must therefore begin with warm appreciation of all that it is doing and with an expression of hope that the work will be carried on successfully.

The business man should take a foremost place in the ranks of the ambassadors of world peace. Anyone who has been striving to that end has had to meet with much discouragement from quarters which seem to have no appreciation of the difficult and delicate ways that have to be trodden. The only sure way is the road of mutual confidence. Between nations, fear and suspicion are the barriers put up by mischievous hands to obstruct the road of goodwill which we are building with so much labor.

The problems with which the world is confronted can only be solved by international coöperation, and now more than ever is there both need and opportunity for the exercise of high endeavor and mutual confidence.

I look to Rotary International as a valuable ally and I repeat my heartiest hopes for the triumph of both your work and your spirit.



*"Our whole civilization seems to have been struck by a tidal wave."*

*Sketches by the Author*

## A Credo for a New Day

By Hendrik Willem Van Loon

THE STORIES are conflicting. The news is not very dependable. Nevertheless enough comes filtering through to give us a fairly clear idea about the situation. And the picture that stands revealed before our eyes is one that fills our hearts with a sudden sense of sickening despair. These endless speeches, these endless editorials, these endless scoldings, these incredible sermons that fulminate anathema against all those who fail to share the prejudices of the hour; what in the name of Merciful Heaven has struck our planet?

There are . . . but why go on? Every citizen who reads the daily papers knows whereof I sing.

The world is sadly out of gear. Our whole civilization seems to have been struck by a tidal wave.

It is easy, very easy, to sit safely on the grandstand of our own comparative safety and to shake our heads and say, "Nay, nay, such things should never be allowed." But that gets us nowhere.

It is better to bow our heads in humility and say, "There but for the grace of God, go we ourselves."

The Golden-Calf-Sweepstakes are over—and now is the time for a fresh appraisal of what we have lost and how we can recover it.

Meanwhile, as the good Lord, being eminently fair and reasonable in all such matters, greatly prefers to help those who at least make an effort at helping themselves, I would like to make just one practical suggestion.

The other day I went to see a movie. I rarely go to see the movies. As a rule I can never quite make out whether the average movie was written by half-wits for the benefit of children or by children for the benefit of half-wits. But I was told that I absolutely must go and see that movie and when intelligent friends tell me that I absolutely and positively must go and see something, I obey orders.

It was a marvelous performance. I enjoyed it immensely. I had seen it in London as a play. For once, the screen was better than the stage. You probably

have seen it yourself. It is called "Cavalcade" and it is the story of England during the last forty years. It begins with the muddle of the Boer War. It ends with the muddle of the Great War. Here and there, there are flashes which showed that the old English spirit which had conquered a world was not yet dead. But the whole play, as well as the screen performance, was decidedly in a minor key.

At the end was a scene of great beauty. It is New Year's eve. The old couple, their children gone, are once more together. The church bells are ringing. From the distant docks the noise of a thousand sirens makes itself felt rather than heard. But in that old-fashioned room (old-fashioned in spite of all renovations) two people are thinking of the past and of the future. Then the woman gets up. She proposes a toast, a toast to that "new" England for which they have made those terrible sacrifices of the past. I am quoting from memory. I was too deeply moved to remember the words in detail. But the toast that was really a prayer spoke of a country that once more should know "Dignity, Greatness, Peace."

Let us be honest with ourselves. All over the world we watch the spread of greed and hatred and of a persistent and mean sort of cruelty that makes the weaker ones the victims of their stronger opponents. The firing squad has taken the place of argument. Imprisonment without trial disposes of all those who fail to share the prejudices of the majority. Economic pogroms kill their thousands as effectively (if less speedily) as the old-fashioned pogroms that were the outdoor sport of the Little Father's merry hordes of Cossacks.

But can we who live in the United States say with absolute conviction that our own house is in perfect order?

I am not going to talk about the economic aspects

of the case. The whole country has become one vast economic debating society and that part of our troubles I for one am willing to leave to Washington. For the moment at least.

**B**UT man does not live by bread alone. We of the United States had ideals, once. The men and women who started this great experiment in the realm of a social democracy were sincerely convinced that they were making a contribution to the sum total of human happiness that the world, thus far, had never seen. They were philosophers, but the hard realities of the frontier had made them skeptical of mere theoretical improvements. The United States was to be a country where people should not only make a better living than anywhere else but should also be able to devote themselves to a higher mode of living with a much greater degree of freedom. They realized that all people are not endowed with the same mental capacities but, within the realm of his own possibilities, each citizen should be given full scope for development.

The statistics of the last forty years are there to prove the complete futility of that noble dream. This was to be a country of equal opportunities and therefore, as people proudly said, a country of the Middle Class. That Middle Class is melting away before our very eyes. A few of our neighbors have grown immensely wealthy. But many millions have joined the disinherited. The Middle Class is now fighting for its existence with its back against a fast-crumbing wall, and its case seems well-nigh hopeless.

How did this come about? The reason is apparent to any one with sufficient courage to face the facts. We sold our spiritual birthright for a couple of tickets in the Golden-Calf-Sweepstakes. We turned our back deliberately upon the old place of worship where we

*"The Middle Class is now fighting for its existence with its back against a fast crumbing wall, and its case seems well-nigh hopeless."*



were taught the uncomfortable doctrine that the Gods will give us everything in return for a certain amount of honest sweat, and we listened to the false prophets who preached the nefarious doctrine that success was the sole standard of merit. In a perfunctory fashion we still told our children that virtue was its own reward and honesty and decency were qualities which paid generous dividends. But none of us practiced what we preached for "we lived but once" and "you know how it is," and even if we ourselves rushed after the grab-bag—well, we could always placate our conscience with the thought that we did it "for the sake of the wife and the kiddies."

Until, except in a very few professions, "mediocrity plus a certain amount of industry" became the recipe that promised to guarantee the highest degree of practical success for the least amount of trouble. Our civic administrations became a by-word for graft. Our national government fell into the hands of dishonest servants, of whom one had to be sent to jail like a common felon while two others had to be dismissed in abject disgrace, while others resigned hastily to escape investigation of their misdeeds.

Our civic courts at one moment came to a standstill because too many of the magistrates had either joined Brother Insull in Athens or were on their way to sign up with the Foreign Legion in northern Africa. Racketeers who invaded every part of life, blackmailers, kidnappers who stopped at nothing, not even at



the nursery door, forced their will upon a defenceless community. And everywhere big financial and political elements were in close alliance with the denizens of the underworld, ready and eager to protect and defend them if, most inadvertently, they should fall afoul of the Law.

**A**ND to cap it all, our banking system, the pillar of our whole edifice of Unrestricted Plenty, collapsed and left millions of citizens deprived of the savings of a lifetime.

That was the heritage which the great Era of Acquisition bestowed upon the younger generation. Here and there a voice of warning was faintly lifted to warn of the coming moral debacle. But the high-pressure sales-artists of that age drowned out all such efforts to stem the tide of ludicrous spending or derided and ridiculed them as the useless yappings of disgruntled pessimists who probably had not got their share and now had an axe to grind. And whenever these "disgruntled pessimists" talked of moral and spiritual values, they proudly pointed to the Gothic domes that had taken the place of the little old red school-house and said, "Sir, America spends more money on its public education than any other country on the face of this globe."

America did. It erected thirty-million-dollar Greek palaces to turn out thirty-cent boys and girls who had but one object—to get as rich as possible in the shortest possible stretch of time and let the Devil take the hindmost!

The Devil is always willing to oblige.

He did.

What does all this have to do with the movie of which I spoke a moment ago?

A great deal, as I shall now show you.

"Cavalcade" ended in that mighty chord of "Dignity, Greatness, Peace."

Hasn't the time come for us to find ourselves a battle cry that shall serve our own needs, a trumpet-call that shall assemble all those willing to enroll in the army of the future?

There is a word which has gone almost completely out of use these last five decades. That is the word "noble."

[Continued on page 51]

# Indiana Cuts Its Budget

**By Paul V. McNutt**

*Governor of the State of Indiana*

**T**HIS is a critical period, a time of stress and change. It places on those in public office tremendous responsibilities. It carries with it the possibility of far-reaching consequences. It offers an opportunity to prove that government may be a great instrument of human progress.

This period must bring forth a new, a greater, a continuous patriotism on the part of all citizens. Some look upon patriotism as a thing reserved for periods of armed conflict. They wait for the blare of martial music, the sound of marching feet, and the rumble of the caisson to quicken the pulse and inspire supreme devotion to the common cause. They are sustained by the excitement of the moment and lose all interest in public matters when hostilities cease. Such intermittent attention to the general welfare does not satisfy present needs.

The struggle to restore economic equilibrium is as grim and as real as any war. It calls for the same unselfish service, energy, intelligence, and solidarity. It requires the same willingness to give all that we

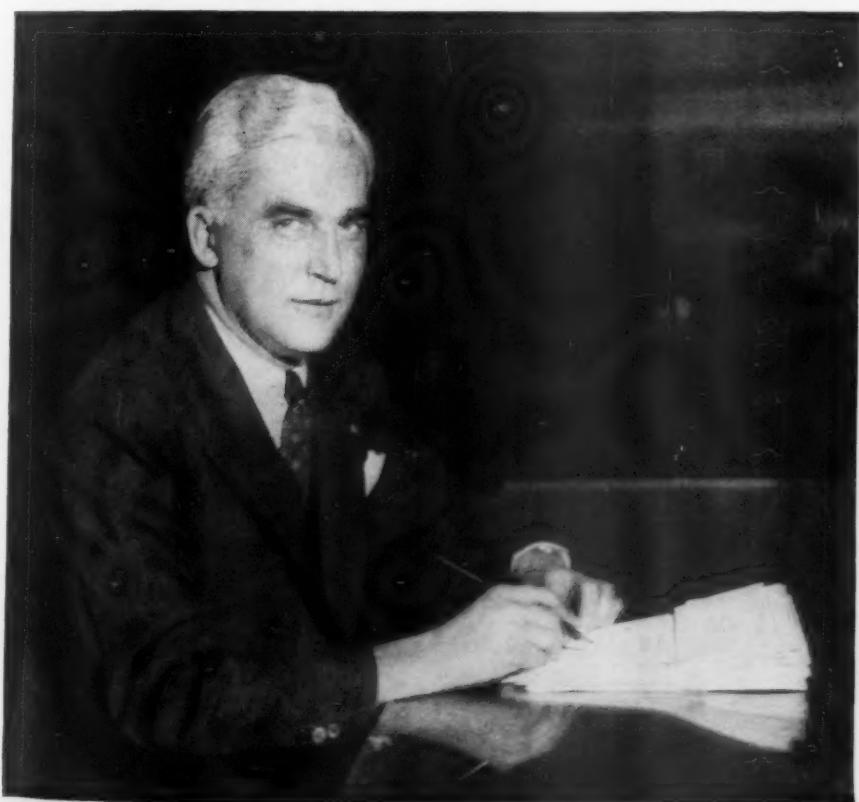
can a government be operated on business principles? Here is the answer from the Hoosier state—a \$3,000,000 saving in one year.

are and all that we hope to be without thought of reward save the accomplishment of high purposes. It demands something more—a critical and searching examination of all governmental agencies to see which, if any, have outlived their usefulness. This is the time for perfect candor—no bragging, no pretense that things are better than they are, no tolerance of what should not be tolerated. Such patriotism is necessary if we are to weather the present economic storm.

**I**T IS possible to know the truth without fear, to meet a crisis with indomitable courage. Yet, there are those among us who are afraid, who listen to prophets of evil. They profess to see the end of representative government, now rudely challenged by communism, by fascism, and, some think, by technocracy. They say that democracy in theory is not democracy in practice, that popular sovereignty is an elusive concept, that the right to have a voice in government is not a prized possession.

I wish to be counted among those who deny such a doctrine. I believe in the destiny of democracy as a system of government, believe in it more profoundly than in anything else human. It is true that science and the machines born of science have greatly altered the ways of men and women and have created manifestly serious problems. But the problems of the present are not more difficult than some for which satis-

*When Indiana decided to have a "new deal" in state affairs, it called in a schoolmaster—Dean Paul V. McNutt of the University of Indiana law school—to see that it was carried out.*



factory solutions were found in the past. This is simply another testing time for representative government. Our high enterprise must be to prove it sufficient in every circumstance and for every task which can come to a free people. We, of the United States, face a magnificent opportunity in which we, as lovers of freedom, dare not fail.

The people of Indiana, acting through their General Assembly, have attempted to meet the test.

**W**HEN the new state administration came into power in Indiana on January 9, it was confronted by several problems which were common to most of our states and which demanded immediate solution.

These included meeting an estimated deficit of \$3,500,000 at the end of the fiscal year September 30, 1933, the balancing of the current budget, the making of a new budget for the next biennium, and the reduction and redistribution of the burden of taxes. A plan for the solution of these problems was laid before the General Assembly in the form of a complete legislative program, which is now in operation. The results are awaited with high hopes.

The estimated deficit was met and the current budget balanced by drastic limitations of specific and deficiency appropriations, as well as statutory appropriations not budgeted, reduction and the elimination of certain budgeted appropriations by the consolidation or abandonment of various activities, the

*The eyes of a nation are closely watching developments that take place here, Indiana's state capitol.*



retention in the general fund of certain revenues heretofore credited to specific funds, and the adoption of new sources of revenue capable of producing immediate results.

The consolidation of activities was accomplished through the enactment of what was designated as the "State Executive-Administrative Act." For some time Indiana had witnessed a startling growth of bureaucracy in its system of government. Protests against this were futile and the creation of new commissions, boards, bureaus, and departments continued year after year. Upon investigation, the new administration discovered that 169 of these units had been created. The various agencies of government were not coöordinated. Duties overlapped. Salary scales were not standardized. The entire plan was expensive and inefficient. Unhappily, the governor had no power to correct this situation. Other chief executives of the state had recognized the fault and had invited successive legislatures to correct it. The 1933 General Assembly accepted the responsibility.

The Executive-Administrative Act consolidated the 169 units into the following eight administrative divisions: The Executive Department; the Department

of State; the Department of Audit and Control; the Department of Treasury; the Department of Law; the Department of Education; the Department of Public Works; the Department of Com-

merce and Industries. In addition it gave to the governor full authority and responsibility. He has complete power



*When Governor McNutt took his oath of office, there was started in Indiana an experiment in democratic government without a parallel in American peacetime history. Critics say the legislature gave him "dictatorial" powers.*

*Perhaps the Governor has learned patience in solving state problems from working jig-saw puzzles. Anyway, he enjoys the fad—with Mrs. McNutt and their daughter, Louise.*

to determine the tenure of office of every officer, employee, or servant of the Executive, including the Administrative Department of government except constitutional officers and their deputies. He is also authorized to assign or reassign, transfer or retransfer any administrative power, duty or function to any one or more of the eight departments. Subject to the maximum limitations established by law, he has the authority to fix, modify, or change the compensation of any officer, employee, or servant of the state.

The enemies of this plan have called it a dictatorship. It is not that. Among other things government is a business and must be managed as a business. The people of Indiana have made their governor the general manager of governmental activities. He is a constitutional officer elected by and responsible to the people. Instead of creating a dictatorship, this plan makes possible the application of common sense and practical methods to the important business of government.

The reorganization order under this Act was issued April 15. Within thirty days, economies totaling over \$1,500,000 annually have been effected. By the end of the fiscal year, the other economies effected under the plan should raise the total to \$3,000,000 annually. More than a thousand employees have been dropped from the payroll. Salaries have been reduced and equalized. Duplication of activities has been eliminated. All activities of the state government are being coordinated. The service is better—the cost is less.



Photos: Indianapolis Star

The need for the strictest economy has been brought to the attention of every individual on the state payroll, and appointees have been selected on the basis of their fitness to serve in an administration which will follow business principles.

**S**OME examples of savings are these. The reorganization of the State Highway Department reduced the overhead over \$51,000 a month. The cost of conservation activities will be reduced over \$100,000 a year despite the additional demands made by the President's reforestation program. By combining the activities of the Division of Public Health and the State University School of [Continued on page 45]

# Is the Sales Tax Sound Policy?

## Yes—By A. H. Stone

Chairman, Mississippi Tax Commission

**P**ERSONALLY, I would answer the above question in the affirmative. Furthermore, I would be inclined to let the matter drop with that answer. I say this because I am by nature and training opposed to argumentative or controversial discussions. I realize, however, that the public is not willing to and should not be asked to accept the mere *ipse dixit* of anybody on any question. I am, therefore, submitting the following by way of a reasoned conclusion. Let me state at once that I am neither a propagandist nor an apologist for the sales tax or for any other forms of taxation. I do not like taxes of any kind. I simply accept them as I accept the radio, telephone, automobile, and various other concomitants of civilization.

I have no particular technical knowledge which would qualify me intelligently to discuss the matter of the soundness of a retail sales tax. With me the proposition is purely empirical. Such information as I possess on the subject, aside from the reading which is available to everybody, I have acquired through twelve months experience with the so-called sales-tax law of Mississippi, the administration of which has devolved upon me in my capacity as chairman of the State Tax Commission.

I use the words "so-called sales tax law" advisedly. The Mississippi Act of 1932 imposes a tax on gross income, in the form of annual privilege taxes. Section two of the Act reads as follows:

From and after the 30th day of April, One Thousand Nine Hundred Thirty-two, there is hereby levied and shall be collected, annual privilege taxes, measured by the amount of volume of business done, against the persons, on account of the business activities, and in the amount to be determined by the application of rates against values of gross income, or gross proceeds of sales, as the case may be, as follows:

The law provides five different rates  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, 2 per cent, 1 per cent,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of one per cent,  $\frac{1}{8}$  of 1 per cent. The first six months of operation in Mississippi resulted in the collection of revenues to the amount of

Revenues collected in Mississippi by grocer, baker, and candlestick maker are keeping books black without raising the regular levy.

\$1,173,721.15. Of this amount, 49.78 per cent, practically one-half, was derived from the 2 per cent rate on retail sales. The cost of administering the law was 3.8 per cent, or slightly less than four cents for each dollar of revenue collected. The report of operations for the first six months contains the following statement:

The relation between the volume of sales tax collections thus far made, and the potential volume of such taxes, cannot be determined until after all annual returns have been accounted for, and all necessary field and office audits have been completed. This is also necessarily true as to the number of taxpayers reporting and the number of operations reported on. A careful analysis justifies us in regarding as satisfactory, for the period under review, the figures given here, both as to volume of revenue and operations reported on.

**T**HE office audits referred to have just been completed. The field audits are still in progress. We have gone far enough, however, to justify the statement that the administration of the law has been satisfactory. This conclusion is justified both from my own view, as the responsible administrator of the law, and from the viewpoint of the business operations upon which the tax was levied. What is even more important, I feel entirely safe in saying that the law has been administered to the satisfaction of the public, by whom, in the last analysis, the tax has in the main been really paid.

Photo: Underwood & Underwood

*MERCHANTS IN MISSISSIPPI must collect a state tax on retail sales. The rate varies, the highest being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In the first six months, this source of revenue brought over one million dollars to coffers of that state. . . . Illinois has had a brief experience with its retail sales tax, it having been declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court on May 10.*



It is, therefore, apparently also safe to say that the policy of the tax has thus far proven sound in these important particulars, to-wit: acceptability to the taxpaying public; economic administration; efficiency of administration; broadening the tax base by including all the people as taxpayers.

To these may be added another consideration of even greater practical importance; the tax has developed in full measure the revenue which was expected of it. The law became effective May 1, 1932. It was expected to produce \$1,300,000 of revenue during the remaining eight months of the year, May to December. The revenue actually collected amounted to \$1,763,487, showing an excess of \$463,487 above the estimate.

The amount expected for the full year of 1933 is \$2,000,000. At this writing, collection figures are available for only three months of the current year, January, February and March, the amount for this period being \$439,978. In other words, the total collections for the first eleven months under the Act show a revenue of \$2,203,465, with collections still being received for the period.

One of the arguments often urged against a retail sales tax is that it drives business away from

Photo: Underwood &amp; Underwood



the state which imposes it. I wish to emphasize right here my own position in the matter. I have no legislative responsibility whatever in the premises. My duty is to take such tax laws as the legislative branch of the government may entrust to my administration, and execute them to the best of my ability. I am also charged under the law with the duty and responsibility of advising

*Sugar and flour, silk and calico, meals and lodging—all contribute their share to balance the state budget under the sales tax plan.*



Photos: Ewing Galloway



I have already referred. I may be pardoned for quoting my own words here:

In dealing with the taxes of the people, which are the revenues of the state, ignorance ceases to be mere vacuity of mind and begins to assume the sinister aspect of a social crime. There can be no effective solution of any human problem which is not grounded in a thorough comprehension of its basic facts. This is particularly true of problems of taxation. In the discharge of the duties of this office, I regard it as one of the chief of my responsibilities to secure and disseminate such information as will aid in shaping sound conclusions in the public mind.

**S**PEAKING, therefore, not as an advocate or a special pleader or a propagandist, nor as one having something to sell, but only as one charged with a grave responsibility and earnestly seeking to meet it, my conclusion is that the sales tax has not driven business from Mississippi, save possibly only in rare instances, and not then in any appreciable volume.

This conclusion is based upon data which we have compiled for our own information and guidance, upon the reports of our field force, charged with the duty of securing and reporting only facts, and upon statements from business men scattered throughout the state. It is further supported by a study conducted under the direction of Dr. J. W. Bell, dean of the School of [Continued on page 58]

# Is the Sales Tax Sound Policy?

## No—By J. Oliver Emmerich

*Editor, McComb (Mississippi) Enterprise*

**B**UDGET-TROUBLED states of the nation have centered eager attention upon Mississippi's lately introduced retail sales tax. In a sense this state has become a tax experiment station, and this experience can be relied upon largely to prove or disprove the soundness of the retail sales tax policy. It is Mississippi's show, yet Mississippians both applaud and heckle the program.

This new tax on bread and meat and telephone bills and overalls has balanced Mississippi's once badly distorted budget. It has conserved Mississippi's credit and preserved Mississippi's institutions. It has been efficiently administered by an able tax commissioner, and courageously espoused by a governor devoted to the task of balancing the income and outgo of a ship of state whose financial sails have been badly tattered.

The Mississippi retail sales tax law is an emergency enactment. In fact, it is recorded as the "Emergency Act of 1932," and is to be automatically repealed on June 30, 1934. As an emergency revenue producer, it has helped Mississippi. But after making these admissions, there is a preponderance of injustices, fallacies, complexities, and impracticabilities which brand the retail sales tax idea as unsound in policy.

A physician wisely gave adrenalin to a patient who collapsed because of a heart attack, but if he were to go about town promiscuously injecting hypodermic needles into the arms of healthy men, he would soon be rushed to an insane asylum or a jail. Startling and spectacular deeds may during a crisis be sensible, and yet be absurd and ridiculous during normal times.

The chief trouble with our tax situation during this emergency is

*Every clerk in this large department store at Meridian and in 6,200 other Mississippi stores now collect taxes for the state.*

It is a 'soak the poor' measure, an annoyance to the public, and an imposition on the shopkeeper, believes this Mississippi editor.

not altogether that taxes are too high but that incomes are distressingly low. Many people could not pay their 1932 or 1933 taxes even if their tax bills were slashed in half.

But let us get down to cold realities. In the first place, the retail sales tax is founded on a fallacy. Proponents contend that there are thousands of citizens who own no property and who pay no taxes, and that the retail sales tax converts these tax dodgers into tax payers. If this is so, then there has not been an individual, a company, or a corporation that has collected a dime's profit in fifty years. Taxes must precede profit. The renter pays the taxes with his rent.

Forget this emergency for the moment and consider this problem from an all-time basis. If the retail price of an automobile does not carry a proportionate part of the tax bill on the automobile plant, the makers can declare no dividends. The only way a man can dodge taxes is to live in a swamp, eat fish, and go naked. And to make a complete job of it, he must catch his fish with his hands or he'll pay taxes on the factory that makes fish hooks.

There can be no tax dodgers. Reason declares it.

*Photo: Hammond Studios, Meridian, Mississippi*

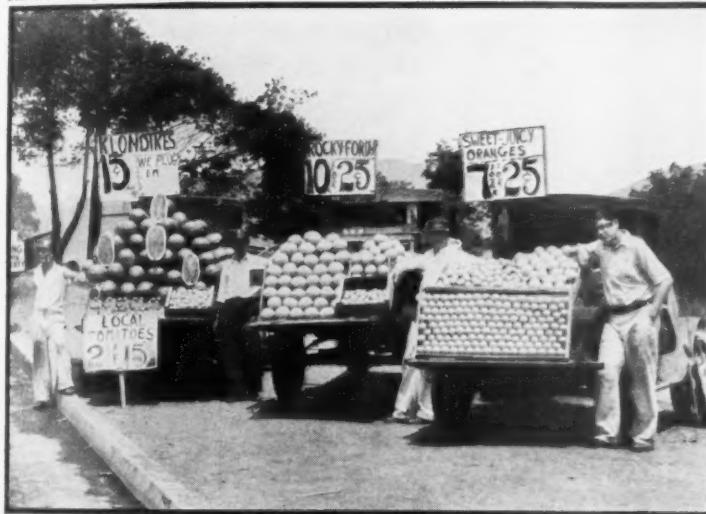


Yet, friends of a retail sales tax argue that a sales tax puts the tax burden on an otherwise tax-free people. Particularly is this argument applied in regard to the negro tenant farmers in Mississippi. The landlords, however, can be trusted to take care of themselves. In Mississippi it was reasoned that only fifteen per cent of the population paid property taxes. Considering that only family heads, and not babies and school children, usually pay the direct taxes, and that the average family consists of five or more, it would seem from this figure that the percentage of property taxpayers is surprisingly high.

**P**RINTED reports of the Mississippi Tax Commission indicate that the average monthly per capita sales tax collected last year was only 9.7 cents. Yet, it is freely admitted that property taxes are high; and Mississippi's two million people paid four millions in ad valorem taxes to the state, which is only  $16 \frac{2}{3}$  cents average monthly per capita. All tax burdens reduced to a per capita basis seem comparatively inconsequential.

A grievous objection to the retail sales tax is that it is not

Photos: Ewing Galloway



equitable. In theory it taxes the capacity of an individual to spend. In reality it levies a 100 per cent assessment on the small-wage earner. The smaller the income of an individual, the larger is the percentage of his income that goes into tax channels. It is a "soak the poor" tax. It is paid in advance, particularly in the case of the poor, because they must pay before they eat. It taxes most those least able to pay.

Indirect taxes shuffle to the bottom. The retail sales tax is a direct tax which pyramids the cost which the ultimate consumer must pay. It broadens the base, so to speak, and increases the cost of living of those least able to stand it. Individuals with larger incomes can make their more expensive purchases from without the state, and escape the tax. Not so with the poorer classes. They must spend close to home. They cannot travel.



*"Why demand taxes every time a person buys a meal, rents a hotel room, or purchases a pair of socks? There is a moral liability to good government in this situation."*

*"With border states free from this commercial handicap, home merchants are penalized . . . and thirty-four of Mississippi's eighty-two counties are on the border."*

The retail sales tax fails in that it is not economical to collect. Now it is highly probable that proponents of the retail sales tax will immediately think that I have missed the facts. However, the trouble is that they have failed to think the matter through. The Mississippi State Tax Commission makes the creditable showing of only 3.8 per cent administrative cost.

But this does not include the 6,200 Mississippi merchants who are compelled to serve as tax collectors without pay. It does not take into consideration the efforts of tens of thousands of clerks who must make hundreds of thousands of petty transactions. It fails to consider that these 6,200 imposed upon merchants and their thousands of clerks must make these collections not once a year, but every day; not in stores alone, but at filling stations, hotels, restaurants, lumber yards and so on. [Continued on page 59]

*Many tales are told of the streets in Boston that wind and cross and turn. But for the visitor who will take the time to study them, each bend and cross and turn is as a page in a history book. Boston has long been history-conscious, and numerous plaques and monuments record the stirring events of the days when Paul Revere rode and John Adams thundered.*

Camera Study  
by Jessie Tarbox Beals



## Rotary Turns to Boston

By Robert E. Heun

Chairman, Convention Committee

**R**OTARY, we are now assured, is unmistakably on the upward trend.

Substantial increases are noted in membership and in extension to other cities which are coming within Rotary's circle of international fellowship.

The Rotary idea thus continues to spread and many believe that Rotary points the way out of the crisis the world now faces.

Our faith in the future is strengthening and our own example may serve as a beacon to others. Individually and in our clubs we can glimpse the sun coming up on a brighter day. Rotary is the lofty eminence from which we are privileged to see the far horizon.

Rotary's 1933 convention will bring the challenge of changing times and an ideal opportunity to create new ties of friendliness.

There has always been present through all this depression, a sufficiency of every needed thing—every needed thing except faith in each other. Because of the heartening fellowship which we enjoy in the Rotary clubs, it is only natural that Rotary should be among the first to show definite signs of a recovery of confidence in eventual stability.

These forward steps, shown in Rotary's growing numbers, make it all the more important that Rotarian business and professional men assemble together in this hopeful year to renew their fellowship, to

exchange experiences, and gather fresh courage to lead the climb back to a secure prosperity. At Boston, June 26-30, Rotary holds its twenty-fourth annual convention. Nothing has interrupted the sequence of these annual gatherings, not even the bedlam of the World War.

If Rotary could draw the curtain for a few days on that terrible holocaust, surely Rotary now can lift the curtain on a new day. If there are words to describe the world attachment between Rotarians, they must be these: *United we stand.*

The individual Rotarian goes from his club meeting back to his office or his desk with renewed enthusiasm because of the friendly cheer he received from association with his fellows. The club is the embodiment of this Rotary enthusiasm. In the larger sphere, the district conference radiates energy throughout the district. The apex of this pyramid is the international convention. We are all participants in this great gathering, some in person and others by proxy. We all share in its benefits, both personally and through the increasing strength of the Rotary organization.

If I may paraphrase a recent journalistic tribute to Rotary and other service clubs, our Rotary meetings bolster up the morale of harassed business men during these dire days when everyone is either walking on egg shells or scudding under bare poles. No single agency is doing more to lighten the burdens pressing upon harried minds and to tilt a frown into a smile than Rotary and the other service clubs.

If a keen observer can see these benefits arising out

of our weekly meetings, we must agree that the annual convention is really the great motive force of the Rotary movement. Its power is the sum of the energy of all the clubs.

Hence it is of the highest importance that we look to the Boston convention to point the way to our future course and send back home to each part of the Rotary world a delegation fired with zeal to be more useful members of the community and more effective leaders in all constructive things. So much for the importance of the convention.

## WHAT of the program?

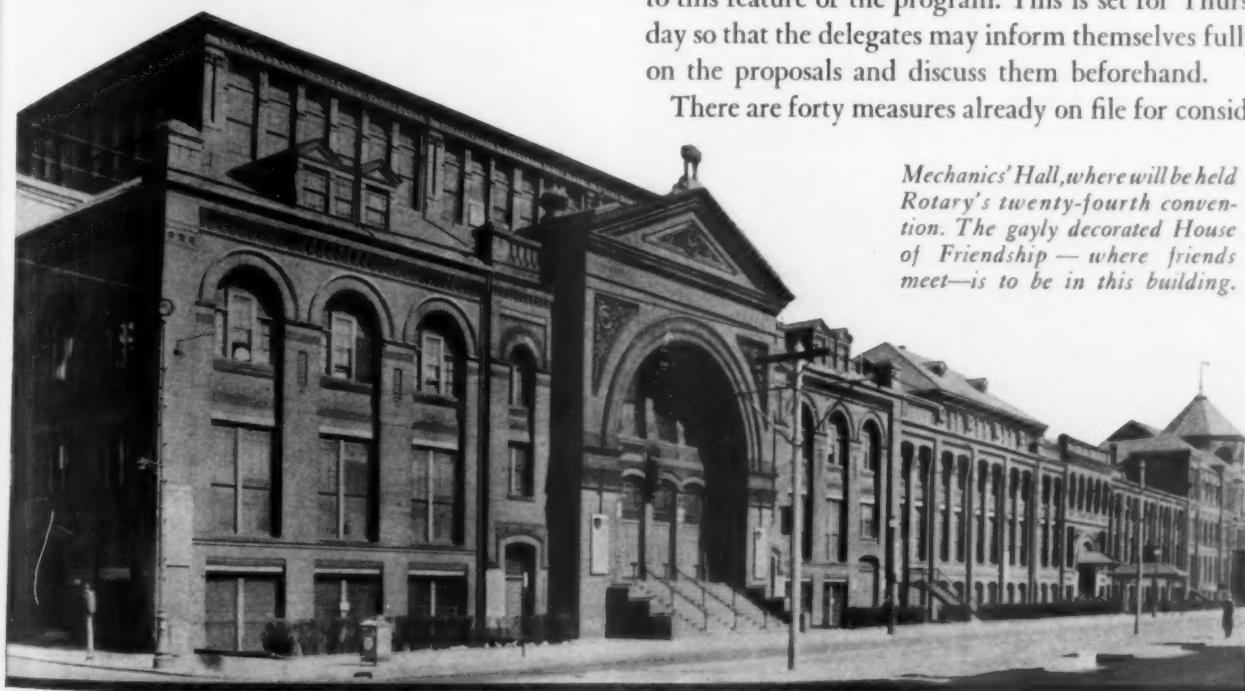
Primarily the Rotary convention is the annual legislative gathering of Rotary International. Seldom if ever has there been such a vast bulk of important legislation as that now confronting the delegates of each Rotary club. These proposed enactments and resolutions are in themselves one of the strongest evidences of Rotary progress. They represent a discontent with things as they are and a striving for the ideal which proves the vigor of Rotary.

Every active Rotarian, every lively club, has ideas about the merit of each of these legislative proposals. This convention is their opportunity to take a directive and positive part in formulating the policies of Rotary. It is, as the preacher says: Speak now or forever hold your peace.

Recognizing the importance of the legislative discussion, one entire day at Boston has been given over to this feature of the program. This is set for Thursday so that the delegates may inform themselves fully on the proposals and discuss them beforehand.

There are forty measures already on file for consid-

*Mechanics' Hall, where will be held  
Rotary's twenty-fourth convention.  
The gayly decorated House  
of Friendship — where friends  
meet—is to be in this building.*



eration. No doubt there will be others added at Boston (except proposals which involve changes in the constitution and by-laws which must be filed months in advance to permit thorough consideration by every club in Rotary International).

Without trying to judge the relative importance of these two score or more pieces of legislation, a few may be mentioned to indicate the necessity for every Rotary club to have one or more spokesmen present at the convention.

The entire report of the drafting committee, authorized at Seattle to present measures for revision of

the administrative organization and procedure, is of unusual importance. The committee has presented ten enactments or resolutions. One, for example, would change the whole convention legislative procedure by establishing a small Council on Legislation, composed of representatives of each district, area, national unit, etc. The actions of this body would, of course, later be subject to ratification by the voting delegate body of the convention.

There are ten enactments or resolutions which relate to proposed changes in the per capita tax paid by each Rotarian to Rotary International. There is a

proposed enactment to provide for three classes of membership—classified, non-classified, and honorary, so that the membership in Rotary may be conservatively enlarged by several changes in the present regulations. Another proposed enactment would provide for [Continued on page 56]

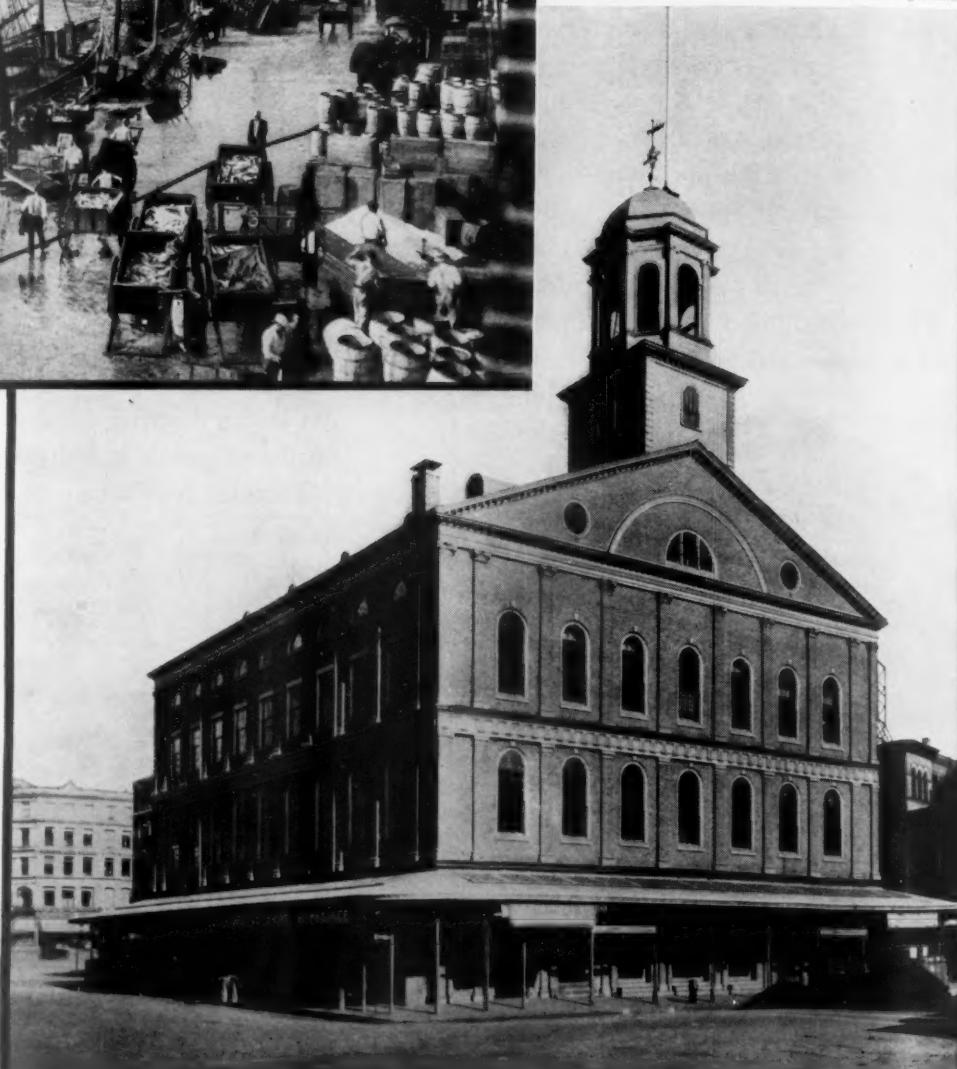
Photo: Irving Underhill

Photo: Ewing Galloway



*Every visitor will want to see Boston's famous million-dollar fishing wharf. Here amid the clatter of carts and the shouts of men is, for him who seeks it, the romance of an industry that has had an important part in Boston's development.*

*Peter Faneuil, a prosperous Boston merchant, in 1742 built and gave to his city this building, since then known as Faneuil Hall. Historians call it "The Cradle of American Liberty." The lower floor is now used as a market, but the upper floors house a museum of colonial and revolutionary day relics.*



Illustrations by  
Wilfred Jones



*"Trade differs from politics in that it is a relationship of peoples, not of governments. . . . It is founded in the realities of human existence. . . ."*

## International Folly, Unlimited

By George E. Sokolsky

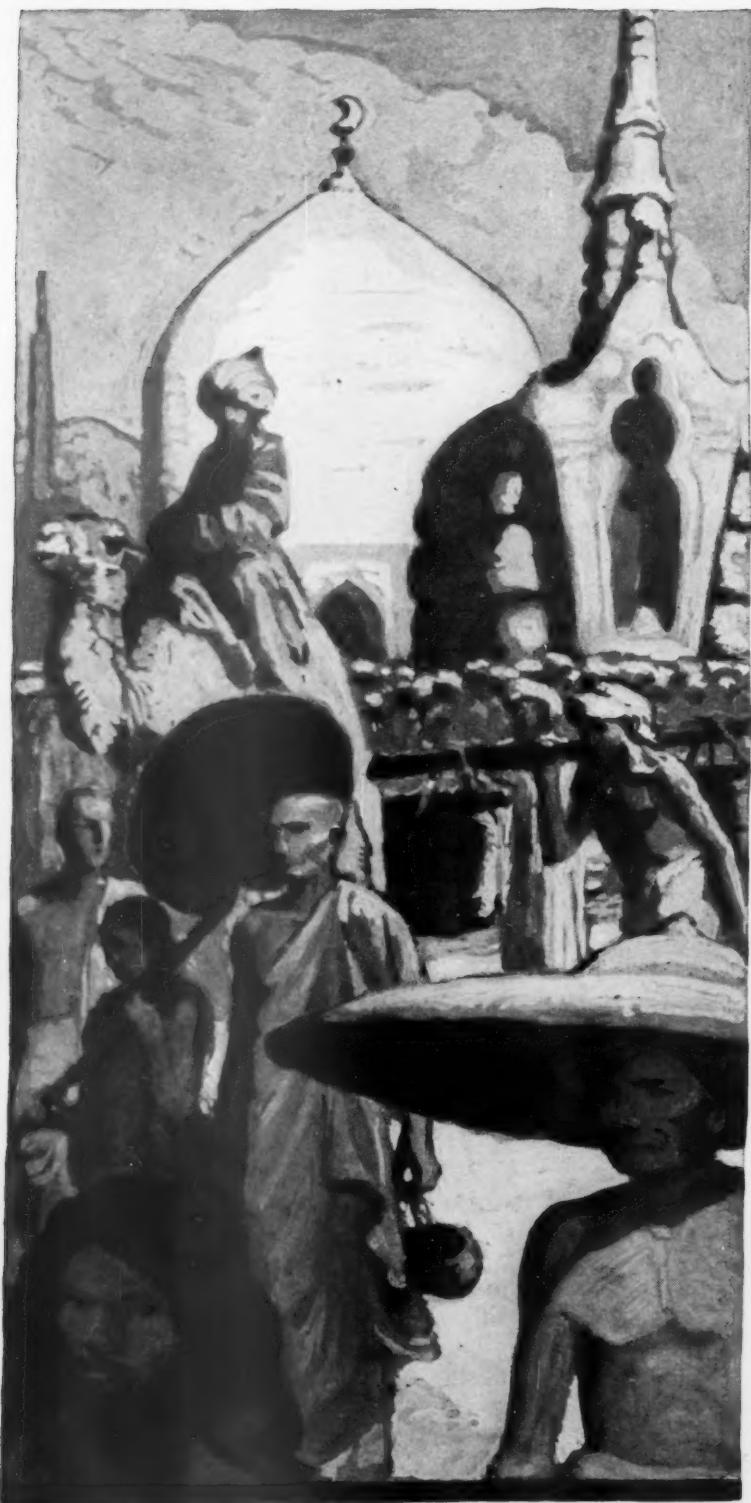
WHEN an American thinks of wheat and China, his mind turns to famine-stricken Chinese masses and then reverts back to overloaded granaries in his own Middle West. If he can connect the hungry Chinese with the uneaten wheat, he would do a good deed and reduce surplus wheat in his own country. He rarely thinks of it as legitimate trade. He rather glows at a good work for poor people.

Yet, China, in good times and bad, in years of prosperity and depression in this country, when silver is high or low, buys large quantities of American wheat and flour in straight business transactions.

Prejudice and 'spite tariffs' bar the way to economic and social advance. Trade makes far-distant countries partners in progress.

In 1931, China purchased nearly \$13,000,000 of wheat and flour in the United States. During the first three years of the depression, China took over \$40,000,000 worth of American flour and wheat and paid for it —paid for every bushel and pound of it in the ordinary course of business transactions. There is no politics in this; no questions of great international settlements; just business, plain business.

Similarly, when one thinks of Japan and the United



*"This vast mass of human beings are not suffering from the over-production of the machine. They have not too many things, or too much goods, or too great a mechanization."*

States, there always crops up such confusing issues as immigration on the Pacific Coast, or the Japanese policy in Manchuria, or the Kellogg-Briand Pact. Yet, how utterly more important are these two facts: first, that during the three years ending 1931, Japan purchased in the United States, raw cotton to the

value of more than \$250,000,000 and that the purchases in 1932 were even larger than in previous years; and secondly that the United States purchased in Japan during those three years silk products valued at more than \$750,000,000. These transactions involved no politics, no diplomatic issues, no loans. It was legitimate business done across the counter—goods bought and paid for.

When, however, we analyze trade with Soviet Russia, we do have to hurdle the impediment of politics, of fears and distrust. Yet the merchant transcends the difficulties created by the politician and he finds a way to trade. In the same three-year period, the United States did a trade with Soviet Russia amounting to \$450,000,000 and 1931 showed an increase of exports from the United States of twenty-seven per cent over 1929.

I select these three countries because the American trade with them held up appreciably during the first three years of the depression. Decreases have been noted in 1932, but both China and Japan were fairly good markets even in those years. In fact, both China and Japan are at this moment going through a period of inflation which involves a large measure of purchases abroad and in spite of the low price of silver and the fall of the yen, there has been a decent trade in 1933.

**S**OVIET Russia is not so enthusiastic about making purchases in the United States, because the United States will not permit the Russians to sell within its border and because it refuses to recognize Russia. The disproportionate balance of trade between the two countries may perhaps best be indicated by 1931 figures: in that year, the United States exported goods to the value of \$103,000,000 to Soviet Russia but purchased only \$12,000,000 in that country. No trade can prosper on such a balance. A nation facing such a balance must make its purchases elsewhere—preferably in a country which makes proportionate purchases in that country.

These sharp, cold statistics are symbols not only of trade but associations. Nations which trade with each other must make an effort to understand each other because the seller must know his markets and his customers. He must know their habits and their needs; their tastes and their traditions. His agents must try to understand their language and culture.

Thus, through trade comes an intimacy of relations which can be achieved in no other way. It is not only because the United States is linguistically and historically related to Great Britain and Canada that its relations with those countries are so cordial. The fact is that they are the Yankee's first and second customers, and are associated with him not only in a valuable foreign trade, but in shipping and banking and insurance, and even more in the development of mutually owned industries. The United States and Great Britain and Canada, through investments in joint enterprises, are partners. In that partnership lies the greatest guarantee for peace between them.

Foreign trade involves the hands-around-the-world principle. Goods move from one country to another. There must be a constant interchange of commodities and services; there must be a constant faith and respect; a constant friendship; a constant assumption of honest motives and decent principles. Trade dif-

fers from politics in that it is a relationship of peoples, not of governments. It arises from the needs of the peoples, not the policy of government. It is founded in the realities of human existence, the need to eat and be sheltered and the desire for luxuries and improvements.

**T**HUS it has become the experience of the human race that when barriers are erected to international trade and intercourse, nations retrogress and even suffer such eclipses as the Dark Ages of Europe. During the Roman Empire, for instance, international trade followed every Roman highway and beyond into such countries as China and India. The movements of races across Asia and Europe, due partly to the erection of the Great Wall of China and partly to famines in what is now Northwestern China, threw so-called barbarians across these highways, impeding trade, bringing misery to the peoples of the empire and encompassing its debacle.

Similarly, when the conquest of Asia Minor by the Turks cut off the trade routes between Mediterranean and Asiatic countries, the Italian and Spanish traders became desperate and sought to save themselves by pursuing risky trips across an ocean which was uncharted and unsafe. It was [Continued on page 61]

*"Yet, in this foreign trade, in this distribution of goods, lies the hidden and neglected cure for the stand-still economics which we have called the depression."*

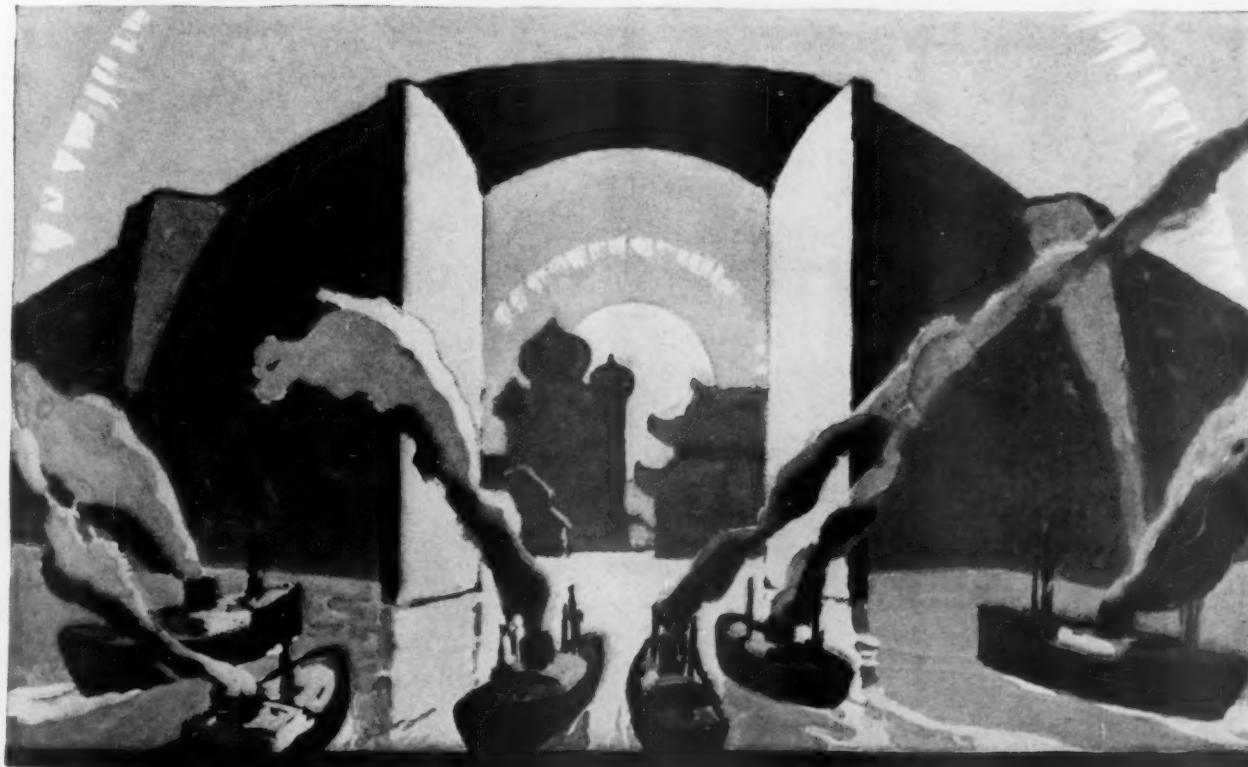




Photo: Ewing Galloway

*All Turkey now goes to school. Classes, such as this one where the Latinized alphabet has displaced the old Arabic, abound throughout the country and are open to young and old of both sexes.*

## Twilight on the Bosphorus

By Pembroke Stephens

I WAS reminded of Queen Victoria when I set foot in Istanbul\* and watched the women of the city passing to and fro unveiled. "God created men and women different, then let them remain each in their own position," wrote England's Queen when the "mad, wicked folly of Women's Rights with all its attendant horrors" first startled society sixty-two years ago.

The Edwardian age could not stem the tide of emancipation and now all over the world in America, Russia, and China, woman is free. Nowhere has the change been so complete as in Turkey where woman has emerged unveiled from the harem into the glitter of a new day. But is this emancipation worth while?

Judging merely from appearances I am inclined

Only a crumbling cinder of the grandeur of old Constantinople exists in Istanbul, turnstile for the mingling Near East peoples.

to say that it is not. Modernity has robbed the eastern woman of her mystery and fascination, giving her little in return. In place of graceful draperies, Turkish women now wear unbecoming modern clothes; in place of veils, powder and paint not too skilfully applied; in place of jewels, tawdry trinkets of European design.

It is no exaggeration to say that many a Turkish woman of today looks back with regret, almost with longing on the security, the comfort, and the calm of the abolished harem where a woman had time to adorn herself, to gossip, to care for her children without having to bother about recognition in the daily battle of life. Pierre Loti, the lotus dreamer

\*Also Istanbul, formerly Constantinople, or, in ancient times, Byzantium.

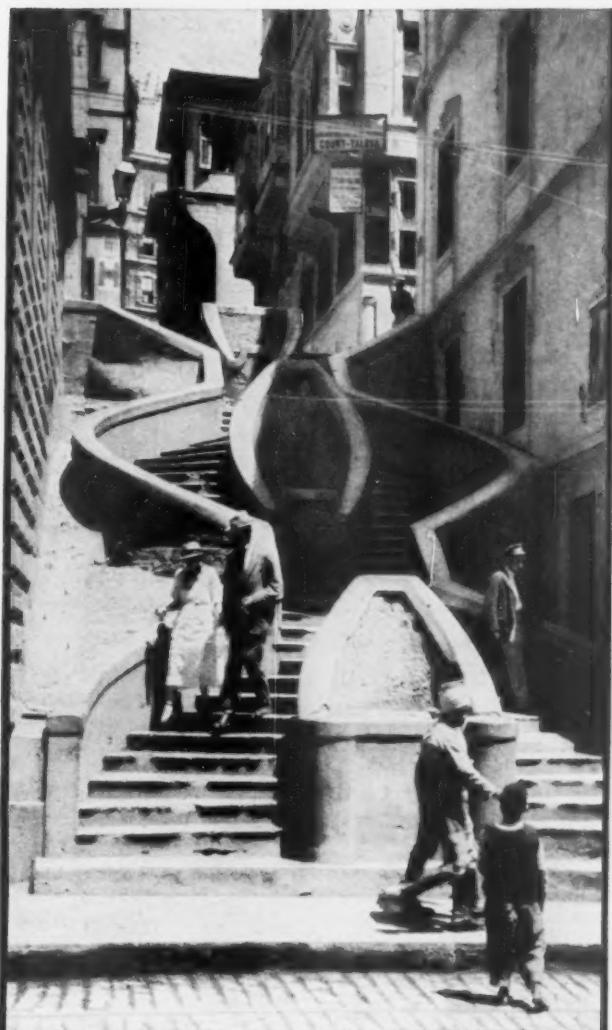
of Old Istanbul, pictured the Turkish woman of 1912 as a jewelled captive, pining in vain for liberty. The prisoner has left her golden cage to take her chance in a freer world; but is she any happier for her escape? Is she better off? Does she consider herself freer than when she travelled hopefully in imagination towards the self-created shrine of liberty and equality?

These were the thoughts that filled my mind as I paced the pavements of Istanbul.

THE mother of civilizations, the sister of Rome, queen of eastern cities, has fallen on tragic days. The creation of rocky Angora as the capital of rejuvenated Turkey impairs the older city's prestige and power. Where is the color, the pageantry, the romance of Old Istanbul today? What has become of the proverbial silence, the mystery of the East?

Istanbul has faded into a forgotten past. The Old Seraglio, ancient palace of the sultans, stands deserted on its promontory of green at the junction of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn, an idyllic aspect praised by Byron as the most perfect in the world. Turks in shabby, ill-fitting clothes pace the

*There's much to intrigue the tourist in new-old Turkey, this odd staircase (right), for example. Turkey is rapidly adopting Western ideas, even Scouting. These Girl Scouts (below) are a part of a parade celebrating Turkish Independence Day.*



Photos: by Ewing Galloway, N. Y. ([above] from Burton Holmes)



fountained courts and gardens where guards in crimson uniforms wearing scimitars and the sacred fez mounted guard only fifteen years ago.

Only now and then is it possible to visualize Istanbul before the reforms of Mustapha Kemal changed the city from an eastern fairy tale into a city of western life. Today in a little latticed wooden house of Old Istanbul I talked to a bowed and bearded sage who long ago occupied the honored position of Master of the Perfumes in the imperial harem of that strange and terrible tyrant, the Sultan Abdul Hamid, last of the Osman dynasty to rule the Turkish empire with that most terrible of weapons—fear.

It was the duty of the Master of the Perfumes to speak in secret with each new arrival in the royal harem and to devise for her a special scent setting her apart from the rest of womankind. Within the four dark walls of a little laboratory fitted out like an alchemist's chamber with glass retorts and hundreds of little pots, the Master would ask her parentage, name, birthplace, and then win her confidence so that her innermost nature, her character, and personality stood revealed. He would bid her eat before him, dance, walk, sleep, and wake until

he had captured her every movement. Not till he had spent days studying his subject did the Master retire into the recesses of his alchemist's den, and there set to work to produce a particular scent made from exotic herbs to match the nature of the harem girl like an invisible veil. Weeks would pass before he was satisfied that he had found the right formula.

For some wild creature of the desert plains, captured by Turkish soldiers, he would devise some dry, sharp scent, arid with the loneliness of the desert, to accentuate the native savagery of the captive. A delicate princess, on the other hand, would be presented with some more powerful scent to counteract the fragility of her physique. Circassian women presented little difficulty because generations of Masters had left instructions in the royal library on the peculiar perfumes to be manufactured for these favorites of the harem.

European women, however, dark-haired, petite peasant women from Rumania; tall, classic-featured matrons from Greece; sturdy Montenegrins, presented problems of race and temperament more difficult to overcome.

On such occasions the [Continued on page 46]

Photos: Ewing Galloway, N. Y.,  
from Burton Holmes



*"Along the Bosphorus today, gaunt ruins of palaces and fortresses, scarred by the fire of revolution, point bleakly towards the sky . . ."*

A few illuminating footnotes on the ancient sport from the only golfer who has ever held four major championships in one year.

## Anything Can Happen—In Golf!

By **Bobby Jones**

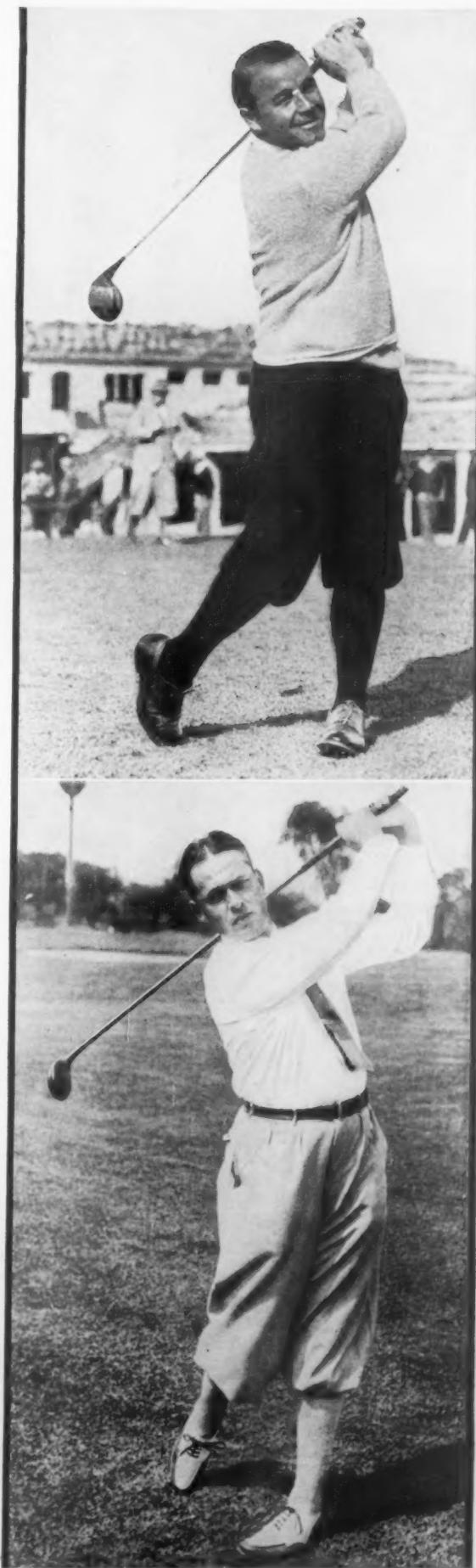
**W**HEN Gene Sarazen walked onto the first tee of a Florida course to begin his match with Olin Dutra, he was not in the very best of physical condition. He had been through a seige of the "flu" which had knocked him out of a California tournament; his tonsils had been removed, and, until a very few days before this match, he had been able to play no golf at all. Sarazen, himself, expected that his game would be a bit shaky. Yet from the very start he set a blistering pace that swamped both par and Dutra. For three and a half rounds he was some eighteen or twenty strokes below an average of fours.

To the uninitiated, it seems impossible that a man could get up out of a sick-bed and play golf like this with practically no practice. In almost any other game, he would have been badly beaten by a stronger rival who had had every opportunity to tune up his game. But in golf, things often work out in an entirely different way. Often the keenness provided by an extended absence from the game is worth more than hours of practice.

Staleness is one of the most destructive influences the tournament golfer has to combat. Playing week after week, a tournament here and another one there, it is surprisingly easy to become surfeited with golf, especially competitive golf. The long stretches of severe and unbroken concentration demanded of the tournament player soon bring him to the breaking point, where he becomes unwilling to punish himself any longer. As Tommy Armour aptly puts it, by the end of the winter season the tournament-playing

*Two studies in follow-throughs. Above is Gene Sarazen, once a caddie, now holder of the British and United States Open championships. Below is the author of the accompanying article, Robert Tyre Jones, Jr., attorney and the headiest golfer the game has ever developed.*

Photos: Wide World and Underwood & Underwood





"pro" thinks of life as "just another golf shot," and it becomes increasingly difficult for him to take the trouble to concentrate.

When Willie Macfarlane won the U. S. Open Championship in 1925, he had scarcely played a dozen rounds in the season and those only informally. When Johnny Farrell won in 1928, he had prepared himself by staying away from tournaments. Both had realized that they must bring themselves up to the important time with minds eager and fresh and ready to take the punishment which the 72-hole grind metes out.

Golf does not require the expenditure of a vast amount of physical energy—not even tournament golf—nor is it a game in which exceptional physical strength avails much. But it does require intense concentration over comparatively long periods of time. It never becomes a task to swing the club. The hard job is to try and keep on trying on every single shot.

I think there is no doubt that the occasional competitor has a distinct advantage over the itinerant professional, for he is able to arrange his schedule of practice, play, and rest in the best way to bring him to an important occasion with the right amount of zest for the play. I know perfectly well that if I had had to play in tournament after tournament the year 'round I could never have controlled my condition at the time of any one championship. Periods of rest from the game were always an important part of my conditioning.

Unquestionably Sarazen's desultory play throughout the winter has been an important factor in his ability to rise to heights when the prize was bid. Life to him is not "just another golf shot." In this last instance his lay-off was forced, but I have no doubt that he was not sorry for the excuse.

**A** GREAT amount of fan mail comes my way. Many are the questions asked, some rather perplexing. The other day a correspondent inquired as to the manner of rating the professional golf instructor. Perhaps some of the readers of THE ROTARIAN may be interested in this question which right now is giving concern to golf authorities.

*Here's the way the kings of the fairways grip their clubs. Note the similarity of Gene Sarazen's (top) with that of Bobby Jones (middle). Johnny Farrell (bottom) has a variant of the same interlocking of fingers.*

Photos: (top and bottom) Underwood & Underwood; (middle) Wide World

The present notion of what is required to make a man a professional golfer may be all right when viewed from the amateur side. It is that a person who has made money out of golf directly or indirectly and by so doing becomes ineligible for amateur competition is *ipso facto* a professional. But what should the professionals say about that? Would a person who received a fee for making a title abstract, or drafting a contract, or for writing a prescription, automatically become a lawyer or a doctor without being required to prove other qualifications? For the protection of the public to whom they offer themselves as instructors, should not a golf professional be required to exhibit a certification from a competent authority that he is qualified to teach?

**I**VIOUSLY, the competent authority should be the Professional Golfers' Association and the men at the head of this body have for some time been mindful of this problem, and of their responsibility in connection with it. They are able to command the best golfers and the best instructive thought in the country. Why are not they the logical ones to examine a man's qualifications and say whether or not, judged by reasonable standards, he is competent to practice his and their profession?

The average person distrusts any kind of instruction because he feels that instruction is useless in anything upon which there is said to be so much disagreement among experts and teachers. As a matter of fact, the extent of this disagreement among competent authorities is by no means so great as is generally believed. The appearance of chaos has been fostered to a large extent by the utterances of the very

Photo: Wide World



incompetents whom a procedure of this kind would discredit.

Before any real good can be done by the P.G.A. it must have the complete confidence of the golfing public. The organization has been striving hard to merit this confidence in order to be able to perform the functions which are expected. But no matter how sincerely the work may be done, it can have no effect until any certificate which might be issued will be accepted by the public as real, honest-to-goodness evidence of competence.

The high-speed motion-picture camera has made possible the [Continued on page 54]

Photo: © Underwood &amp; Underwood



Away back in 1920, Bobby Jones was a young man who was getting ahead—fast! This picture shows the Georgian snapped while making a practice shot at Roslyn, N.Y.

"Gimme!" demanded Bobby Jones III, eight months old, of his sister, Clara Malone Jones. But this picture was taken six years ago, and Bobby, Jr., now carries his own golf bag!

# The ROTARIAN

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## Editorial Comment

### Bring the Regiment Up

SCHOOLBOOKS of another generation used to carry the story of the boy color bearer. In the thick of battle, you will remember, he was told to bring the flag back to the regiment.

"No," he cried, "bring the regiment up to the flag!"

Some Rotarians have asked, "Why hold a convention this year when men are discouraged and troublesome problems press in from all sides?"

The color bearer's response is the answer.

### Time to Squawk

TAXATION," a French cynic once observed, "is the art of plucking the goose to get the most feathers with the least squawking." To the farmer who has seen his acres go under the hammer, to the apartment-house owner who has turned his property over to the bondholder, that definition is more painful than whimsical. These men from their own experience know that the power to tax carries the power to destroy.

Taxes, we are told, are the price we pay for government. There is no quarrel about that. But surely, when the costs of government mount to such heights as to confiscate property and the very patience of men is taxed, it is time for those who foot the government's bills to give a thought to the plucking process. And it becomes exceedingly apropos to inquire into what uses are made of so many feathers.

During the World War the income tax was written into the statutes of the United States as an emergency measure. But the armistice has been signed for lo! these fifteen years and the income tax lives on, lustier than ever. In fact, it seems safe to surmise that no man living today will see it abolished. The retail sales tax, debated elsewhere in this issue, has recently come to the fore as another emergency revenue raiser. Will it stick? Will it, too, become a national measure?

Take tariff, that ancient political football; what

of it? When does it cease being "for revenue only," a slogan reminiscent of history in the city where Rotary holds this year's convention, and become a barrier to legitimate and wholesome intercourse among nations? Are nations hurting themselves by tariff-built isolation? Mr. Sokolsky thinks they are. So do many men who this month will gather in London around the table over which Mr. MacDonald will preside for what will be the most important of the bewilderingly many post-war conferences.

What is the basic trouble? Are we clinging to knights-in-armor forms of taxation in a day when words whip around the globe faster than an eye can blink? Only a few months ago the United States sloughed off its "lame duck" heritage from an era when congressmen lumbered into Washington by stagecoach. Are methods just as archaic still used to collect government revenues? Can the state of Illinois, for sake of concrete instance, justify on the count of efficiency its 20,000 taxing bodies? Or Chicago's Cook County its 400?

And what happens to the money collected? Do modern schools efficiently prepare a child for his day, or are they burdened with "frills"? Does Indiana's experience indicate widespread and wasteful bureaucracy, inefficient organization, and costly duplication in government?

Questions like these are not to be deferred. We can decide when we want to how far Jupiter is from the moon; but let's give these matters attention now. They confront us every time we send son or daughter to school or buy gasoline or post a letter. Let the cynic's definition stand. *We*—you and I who are business and professional men—are the goose he was talking about. The feathers come from our backs. And what are we going to do about it?

We can, of course, leave the whole thing to George. We have done it; we can do it again. But if we do, let's not snap at George's heels. If we let him call the game, common sportsmanship demands that we abide by his method and decisions.

The other alternative, is to find out things for ourselves, to study taxing methods, to learn whether we are getting a dollar's worth of government for the dollar we spend for it. Many Rotary clubs have sponsored enlightening forums and discussions; more are going to do it. Agreed, not every man can be a member of a school board or a legislature, but it stands to reason that those who are will be far more likely to be wise and courageous leaders if they know that behind them stand well-informed and very much in earnest followers.

## Those Earthians!

**J**UST suppose that for one balmy afternoon we could sit under a green bay tree on one of the other planets and with a long-range telescope observe ours: What an experience! A tiny, crinkled, and wrinkled ball in space, with gleaming threads radiating from silvery patches. . . . Here and there are moving specks . . . no, they're ant-like figures wriggling and squirming and bustling in and out of pill-boxes. . . . Ah, the focus is better. . . . Why, they are men!

Fascinated, we watch them. . . . So serious, they are . . . and the older ones shake their heads so sadly and murmur, "What's the world coming to, anyway?" . . . And the children are saying, "Gee! but wouldn't it have been great to live when dad was a boy." . . . And over there bewildered men are trying to kill others equally bewildered. . . .

"It's a thing we up here don't understand," our host is saying. "See that man. He is writing that it's human nature of you Earthians to fight, yet we who have been watching you know that your so-called human nature has been changing since the day Adam said 'hello' to Eve."

"For a whole year," he goes on, "your statesmen have been trying to agree on ways of living on your planet in peace. So far, they have failed. Within a few days you will have another of your conferences, in London, trying to untangle yourselves from the economic snarl you've gotten yourselves into. Are you going to put away prejudice and selfishness long enough to do what you've got to do if your civilization is to go on? Up here, we wonder."

And, zooming back to *terra firma* again, so do we.

## Looking Ahead

**W**HEN some H. G. Wells of the future writes an "Outline of Rotary History," dwelling on high spots of the movement's development, the year 1933 surely will be on the list of epochal dates. It could be so remembered for many reasons, but when time has

softened contours of problems and achievements now considered important, one event will stand out. It is the establishment of a branch secretariat to nurture and to increase Rotary's aims and objects in the Far East.

Relatively few members in the older parts of the Rotary world know that fact. And yet today "out there," Rotary has an envoy hard at work, conscientiously striving to carry on the self-sacrificing efforts of Jim Davidson and other pioneers. It is doubly significant that he is a Canadian, himself a product of Rotary extension outside the frontiers of the land in which Rotary originated. His name is Douglas Howland—in his home club, "Doug."

Rotary already has a lusty start in Asia, with clubs established at strategic points from Jerusalem to Tokyo. Twenty-four are in existence in India, the Malay Peninsula, and the East Indian Islands. Westerners visiting them rub their eyes in amazement at beholding the miracle of local business and professional men, often representing ten or more races and creeds, sitting around the weekly luncheon table, chatting, joking, fraternizing, in just about the same way Rotarians do it each Monday noon at Valley Junction, Iowa.

Here in the East, Rotary has a unique opportunity—perhaps its greatest. Ancient orders are breaking down before new economic forces, and strangers of many races and beliefs suddenly are discovering that they must, somehow, learn to live as neighbors. That is why Rotary has been welcomed. If consistently fostered, it is certain to thrive. Perhaps it will not soon become self-supporting as have several groups of clubs in regions other than the United States, but what of that? If even to a modest degree the Rotary ideal of goodwill based on understanding is there inculcated in the minds and hearts of men, the investment in money and service and the vision of 1933 will have been richly and nobly justified.

## Girls, Too

**T**HE surprisingly wide participation of girls in Youth Week—which used to be just Boys' Week—brings to light a fact which many Rotarians have for some time thought existed. It is that the young ladies in their teens yearn for recognition and encouragement of their achievements just as keenly as do their brothers. It would be unwarranted to forecast Girls' Work in Rotary on a scale comparable to Boys' Work, but there is evidence of a growing interest in that direction. Already quite a few clubs and groups of wives of Rotarians are extending a helping hand to various organizations of girls.

# Straight Ahead for Rotary!

**By Raymond J. Knoeppel**

*Past Director, Rotary International*

**I**N the short period of twenty-five years there has spread around the world an attitude of mind which is known as Rotary. The vehicle through which this has been accomplished has been the organization known as Rotary International. This is the world's greatest democracy. It is a world commonwealth, in which the membership as a whole functions as one great family.

There is probably no parallel in such a short period of time to the progress of this organization. This applies not only to the extent of the movement but to the degree in which the ideals of the organization have been activated. What has been the genius of this movement which today counts its membership in seventy-six geographical subdivisions of the world? What has made it possible in such a short period of time to bring about a world solidarity as to the objects of Rotary? What primarily has made this organization what it is?

In working toward any great accomplishment there must always be considered, on the one hand, the goal which it is sought to achieve; and, on the other, the machinery by means of which progress toward the goal may be made. The writing down of rules, laws, and other enactments is only a means by which the natural inclinations and desires of a majority are made official and compelling. We recognize in our community life that our local laws reflect the majority opinion as to what is desirable and undesirable. The laws of a free people mirror the lives they desire to live. The constitution and other laws of Rotary International are merely a charting of the course which the membership desires to pursue to achieve that which it desires to achieve.

Originally, a number of individual Rotary clubs came together of their own accord and created Rotary International because they desired not to be merely individual groups but part of a world organization. That which has been accomplished by Rotarians and Rotary clubs during the past twenty-five years and more became Rotary; that which continues to have the sanction of the majority continues to be Rotary. Men have joined the organization to accomplish in

A sympathetic interpretation of the rise of the movement and an appeal for a continuance of the principles which made it great.

it and through membership in it, many things which they have been seeking to do.

There can be no doubt that Rotary is what its members have made it. Its members have desired to make it the world's greatest democracy.

**I**T HAS afforded the opportunity for a world comradeship to citizens desirous of being world-minded. It is able to present such an opportunity because it is a world organization built upon a world structure. If Rotarians and Rotary clubs had desired to be more or less disassociated groups, they never would have created Rotary International and today the organization would be made up solely of group comradships, state, provincial, and national. In the place of common aspiration and common interest we should have had group aspiration and group interest. The loyalty of the individual would have been to his own Rotary club and community and beyond this point we should have had group loyalty and group responsibility through intervening organizations leading up to a confederation of separate groups. That the organization has been a success in the international field and has succeeded to an unprecedented solidarity, is because it is a world-wide body of men united in a common interest.

This international attitude has influenced all of the objects of Rotary for there has been in spirit one cohesive international aspiration. The working out of the program, very properly, as a matter of autonomy, should rest with each individual Rotary club. It must be noted that autonomy and the broadest freedom in action is inherent in the club. Very wisely, the individual club has not been hampered by group control in administration. The unit of administration is the individual Rotary club. The basic idea in drafting the constitution and by-laws of 1922 was centralization in objectives and a lack of centralization in administration. [Continued on page 48]

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# Readers' Open Forum

*Letters are invited from readers offering comments upon articles, setting forth new viewpoints on Rotary problems. They should be as brief as possible.*

## Mencken Vs. Dewey

To the Editors:

Having been a Rotarian since 1915 and also having been governor of the Twenty-ninth District, I am familiar with the attacks which H. L. Mencken has made, not only against education but also against Rotary and many other worthwhile things. There are still, perhaps, a few people who take Mr. Mencken seriously. I am not one of those. I believe he has knocked everything to such a degree that his writings leave about the same impression that the burlesque show would.

On the other hand Dr. Dewey has always stood for the worth-while things in life. At times, perhaps, some of us have disagreed with Dr. Dewey in his educational philosophy but none of us have ever doubted his sincerity.

I think you have done education a good turn by having such men as Mencken and Dewey set forth their ideas in regard to education.

ARVIE ELDRED

Editor, *New York State Education*  
Albany, N. Y.

To the Editors:

I want to voice my pleasure in the May ROTARIAN, and especially to commend the editors for including the two timely articles, pro and con, on "Shall We Abolish School Frills?" It was your customary fairness which prompted the discussion from both a negative and affirmative point of view.

It may be said that my own relations with an educational institution lead me to find the thesis as presented by Dr. John Dewey unanswerable, and that of Mr. Mencken weak in comparison; but I feel certain that to all fairminded men, the prejudices of the schoolman (if they may be called "prejudices"), will appear to be amply sustained by Dr. Dewey's logic.

GEORGE LANG

University of Alabama,  
Department of Philosophy and Religion  
Tuscaloosa, Ala.

To the Editors:

I want to express to you my appreciation for publishing Dr. John Dewey's answer to Mr. Mencken's article on public education.

We school men regard Dr. Dewey as an outstanding educational philosopher. He, better than any other man in America, sees the social significance of democratic education.

I can't believe that Mr. Mencken truly believes all that he said in his article. On the other hand, it is hard to think that anyone would make the attack on education as a mercenary spokesman for those who are afraid of a higher level of intelligence.

In publishing the articles by both men you were rendering American education a very great service in these troublesome times, and I am sure that Dr. Dewey's articles will cause millions of Americans to see the problem in its real light.

W. I. EARLY

Chairman, Boys Work Committee,  
Sioux Falls Rotary Club  
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.



*Paul Gleason—as he looked when he first heard "Sweet Adeline."*



*J. Paul Gleason as he is today—  
"Saint Paul—the Enidian Sage."*

To the Editors:

Mr. Mencken, in his article "Shall We Abolish School Frills" seems to run quite true to form. He makes the statement that "Children come out of the new pedagogical Taj Mahals no better prepared for life than their parents had come out of the little red school house." He has absolutely no proof for such a statement inasmuch as preparation for life implies so much more today than it did 30-40-50 years ago. He mentions manual training and music among the frills, but can he say that the completion of a

project in woodwork or the playing of a musical instrument where the mind and hand function together, offer less training for desirable citizenship than the planning of a poem or the acquisition of a few historical facts.

Then, too, Mr. Mencken seems somewhat disturbed over the expensiveness of our schools and would have us believe that the school program has almost bankrupted the nation and the several states. While that may be true in a few instances, it is not the main reason why people find it hard to pay their taxes.

I might call attention to a small mid-western community where enough money, hard earned cash, is tied up in closed banks to operate the schools of that community at the present rate for thirty years. This is just one of several reasons why people are hard up, so why blame the schools?

EDWARD F. VOSS

Superintendent, *City Schools*  
Clark, S. Dak.

To the Editors:

Neither of the writers on the question of abolishing school frills have come down to brass tacks in the May ROTARIAN. Neither one of them has the courage to state what really are school frills. Yet it must be perfectly obvious to both Mr. Mencken and Mr. Dewey that no attack is being made by anyone on the worst and most expensive of school frills: the maintenance of high-school courses to meet the absurd entrance requirements of certain colleges, wasting public money on putting a few pupils into such colleges, when they probably would be better off if sent elsewhere.

I refer specifically to the maintenance of instruction in Latin in public high schools to conform to the antique entrance requirements of certain colleges in this part of the country. Of all the frills in education, the maintenance of instruction in Latin at public expense is the most frilly. It has not been shown, despite all the efforts of all the apologists, to accomplish an iota of the educating of any pupil that is not done better by the study of English and American literature or at least as well by the study of that even more complicated language, German.

STEPHEN G. RICH

Editor and Publisher, *The Precancel Bee*  
Verona, N. J.

## "Nearly All . . . Wear Pants"

[See photos, col. 2]

To the Editors:

It is interesting to note the comment in the May ROTARIAN by Harry Armstrong, New York song writer, who barges forth with a verbal defense of Sweet Adeline, which is his own lyrical infant.

We claim not to be a judge of music. In fact, we emerge from our Oklahoma wigwam this morning long enough to admit that we have heard of Caruso, but that doesn't stop us from being fed up on Sweet Adeline being sung at every meeting of every civic club.

Harry inferred that lustful imbibers in this area doff their pants while enjoying a sociable drink. Here in Oklahoma we are old fashioned

while imbibing and wear the conventional trousers. I too, Harry, wear pantaloons while in the office, while mowing the lawn, and while attending Rotary meetings. Nearly all Enid Rotarians wear pants. They are funny that way.

Possibly we are just a little prejudiced on Sweet Adeline. One time, when we were a reporter, we had to cover four civic luncheons a week for a year. One day we would hear Rotarians sing lustily about Adeline. Next day the Kiwanians chirped the same melody. Then the Lions roared with the same tune. Later in the week came the American Business Club with some more of the same. Four times a week for a year is slightly more than 200, which is enough of anything. Possibly we are just a little fed up on the number.

We labor under the peculiar mid-western delusion that enough is enough. By this, as an example, we mean that the navy bean is a great institution—it has lived long and will continue to do so. No one denies the value of the navy bean. But who would want a perpetual menu of navy beans every time he attended a Rotary meeting?

Rotarians often are referred to as "a group of business men who sing Sweet Adeline at every meeting." This is done principally because Sweet Adeline is a force of habit, it is the least line of resistance.

It's a long way from the Main street of Enid to Broadway of New York, and all this flub-dub about Adeline, Sweet Adeline, just shows that Rotarians everywhere are about the same, tolerant—and that they can express their own ideas about things in general without any great mortal combat. So, in honor of Harry, the next time our town tenor suggests Sweet Adeline, we shall, in our mumbling baritone blare forth with the rest of the crowd in rendering, or butchering, the song which Harry so vociferously defends.

J. PAUL GLEASON  
"Saint Paul—the Enidian Sage"  
Enid, Okla.

### Hole-in-One

To the Editor:

Another Rotary Ann recently made a hole in one. Rotary Ann Mrs. R. C. Tarbell, wife of Dr. R. C. Tarbell of Ithaca Club No. 166 made a hole in one on the second (129 yards) hole of the Cortland Country Club on August 5th.

She is the first lady to achieve this feat on the course and was given an appropriate trophy at the closing dinner of the club.

R. C. TARBELL  
Groton, N. Y.



### Father and Son

To the Editors:

In a recent number of THE ROTARIAN I read the item sent you by the Carthage Rotary Club and the photographs of two father-and-sons, members of said club.

Our club doesn't boast of a similar honor, but we have one father-and-son as members of our club. Both are very active and both have 100



Alberto Garcia Fajardo (left) and his son, Alberto Garcia Canton—they are both members of the same Rotary club.

percent attendance for the past three years. The father is a founder of our club and the son joined in 1928. Both are past presidents.

Our club will be most gratified to see this item as well as their photographs published in THE ROTARIAN.

JOS. F. RIHANI  
Secretary, Rotary Club  
Merida, Yucatan, Mexico

### Feeds Two Hundred

To the Editors:

Rotarian John G. Des Lauriers of the Bristol Rotary Club has a record to which you may want to call attention. Two years ago he was appointed chairman of the Rotary Food Station, which has for these two years been feeding daily more than 200 undernourished school children. He has had complete charge of this work, spending several hours daily without compensation. He has also been one of the local Directors of Public Aid, serving without remuneration. In this latter capacity he operated a community commissary by which the two hundred and fifty impoverished families were able to make their tiny allotments of aid go a great deal farther. Ninety percent of his time for two years has been given to the community. He does not ask for praise. He is an automobile dealer.

A. R. PARSHLEY  
Rector, St. Michael's Church  
Past District Governor

Bristol, Rhode Island.

### Marvels at Nerve and Courage

To the Editors:

I certainly was interested in reading the "Reminiscences of an Early Bird." For the past

Mrs. R. C. Tarbell—"She made a hole in one."

twenty-one years I have been connected exclusively with lighter-than-air development.

The terrible tragedy of the "Akron" would also tend to a comparison of that ship with those earlier projects for navigating through the air by means of "gasbags" and cannot fail to show the tremendous strides made in our knowledge and application of theories of design and size started by the pioneers who worked more or less in darkness.

The Balloon and Airship Section of the British Royal Engineers, where I gained my first experience, had, at the time war was declared in August, 1913, one small airship which was serviceable. This ship, called "Beta" had about four times the gas capacity of the Goodale ship but was not much bigger in its linear dimensions. The bag was made of a number of plies of goldbeaters' skin glued together and varnished, and in the car was a 35 H.P. engine.

This little ship saw many months service patrolling the English Channel, spotting submarines, and acting as escort to troop ships and supply ships. I believe the "Beta" would be flying yet if it had not been necessary to re-inflate the bag on the sandy beaches of Belgium, where careless workers trod sand into the skin bag and thereby ruined its gas-holding properties.

The airship men in those days—even as now—were enthusiasts, and that's the reason we have progressed so far in a relatively short time.

NORMAN MEADOWCROFT  
President, Meadowcroft Balloon  
and Airship Company, Inc.  
Hammondsport, N. Y.

### Ford on Banking

To the Editors:

. . . It is something of a coincidence that I had an article published on the same subject in September of this year in *The Southern Banker*, Atlanta, Georgia . . . the public seeks an alibi and demands a victim, so the banking system, being a shining mark and vulnerable, is selected as that victim. Other forms of waste, on a national scale, such as bankruptcy practice amounting to some seven hundred and fifty million per year, with many others that might be cited, are overlooked because not spectacular.

LEE S. TRIMBLE  
Vice president and trust officer,  
Georgia Railroad Bank and Trust Co.  
Augusta, Ga.



"Hello, Alaska!" Patrick J. Gilmore, president of Ketchikan Rotary Club—Alaska's only one—was at the docks to greet the new governor, John W. Troy (left) upon his arrival.

jacent are beautiful summer gardens bordering the lagoon.

Arrangements have been made through Rotarian Harry E. Radix, president of the Chicago District Golf Association, so that Rotarians and their families may select their course and pay the fee at Room 1534 in the Lytton Building, 14 East Jackson Boulevard. Rotarians desiring rooms, aside from those provided by hotels, should write to the Visitors' Tourist Service, Suite 1314, Transportation Building, 608 South Dearborn Street.

**Free Movie.** A ten minute motion picture film, *Your Magazine—THE ROTARIAN*, shown at several district conferences, is now available for local clubs in 35 millimeter (professional) or 16 millimeter (amateur) sizes. Address requests to Rotary International, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago.

**R.I.B.I.** To the uninitiated, those are just four letters; to those who know, they stand for "Rotary International: Association for Britain and Ireland," . . . At the spring conference of R.I.B.I. at Scarborough, according to a cable just received, election returns were: president, John Crabtree; vice presidents, Fred W. Gray and Edwin Robinson; treasurer, William Thompson Elliott; directors, Percival H. W. Almy, Scott Langley, Verrall Reed, William Risk, Luke Thompson, T. A. Warren; Rotary International director, Dr. Herbert Schofield. Hugh Galloway is the immediate past president.

**1934.** Cities have been selected for two important Rotary gatherings in 1934. The international convention will be held in Detroit; the fifth Pacific Rotary Conference in Shanghai.

**Impromptu.** Without an advance word, some twenty members of the Belvidere (Ill.) Rotary Club recently motored to Chicago, attended the weekly meeting of "Old No. One," then spent the afternoon visiting headquarters of Rotary International at 211 West Wacker Drive.

"It's fine," Founder Paul Harris told them, "and an example we would like to have other clubs follow."

**Twenty Years After.** Recent visitors to Paris report that one of the most interesting expositions there was that of photographs in Rotarian Henri Manuel's galleries showing progress made in the two decades since the World War started.

**Carrying On.** Before the cyclone hit it, Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba, had a population of 4,832; a recent census put it at 1,764. Gradually, former residents are returning and the Rotary club is resuming activities.

Santa Cruz del Sur will never forget Rotary, even though the club were to pass out of existence. Dr. Ramón Lorenzo, governor of the Twenty-fifth District, writes that he has helped select the site for a new school and library, made possible through contributions of Rotarians over the world. The building will be named "Tomás Zapata," in memory of the Rotary club president who lost his life in the disaster. The facade will carry an appropriate Rotary inscription.

—THE MAN WITH THE SCRATCHPAD

## Rotary Hourglass

*A miscellany of items of general Rotary interest selected from letters and other current material coming to the attention of the editors.*

**EN TOUR.** President and Mrs. Clinton P. Anderson are now in Europe, where they are visiting several district conferences and clubs. They will return in time for the Poland Spring assembly and the Boston convention, June 26-30.

**At Poland Spring.** Prior to the Boston convention, district-governor nominees from all parts of the Rotary world will assemble at Poland Spring, Me., for a week's intensive course in Rotary-ology. Already, attendance of the nominees from far-away Australia, New Zealand, and Peru, is assured.

**Gentlemen of the Press.** Careful plans for a stimulating assembly of newspaper men at the Boston convention have been laid by James H. Skewes, Meridian, Miss., chairman. Members of his committee, appointed at Seattle by the then chairman, John Nelson, of Montreal, Canada, are: Royal Brougham, Seattle, Wash.; Emmet Richards, Alpena, Mich.; Crombie Allen (he prefers it crombie allen), Ontario, Calif.; John E. West, Vernon, B. C., Canada; Nelson J. King, Pomona, Calif.; and Leland D. Case, of THE ROTARIAN staff (ex officio).

**Tardy's Never Tardy.** Down in Mississippi, in the city of Biloxi, is a Rotarian by the name of Tardy—Edward H. It's queer but true that he has maintained an unbroken Rotary attendance for more than twelve years!

**At Lausanne.** A Rotary gathering of unusual interest—especially to such American Rotarians and their ladies as may be in Europe at the time—will be the second Regional Rotary Conference for Europe, Africa, and Asia Minor, to be held at Lausanne, Switzerland, August 27, 28, and 29. Numerous problems affecting Rotary

in this part of the world are to be discussed, and an extraordinary program of entertainment will be offered.

Songs by costumed choirs, a grand ball, a parade depicting costumes of all parts of Switzerland, an excursion on Lake Geneva, visits to the League of Nations, the International Labor Office, and the Castle of Chillon—these and many other events are already scheduled. Further information may be secured by addressing W. A. Kaiser, 18 rue de Bourg, Lausanne, who is in charge of publicity.

**In the Fifties.** Interested in the St. Paul (Minn.) Rotary Club's recent survey which showed the average age to be 50.03 years, Dickinson (N. D.) Rotarians checked up on themselves. Result: 51.84 years.

**Vol. 1.** The magazine *SERVICE In Life and Work*, published by Rotary International: Association for Great Britain and Ireland, edited by W. W. Blair-Fish, has rounded out its first year. And the volume, bound in orange buckram with a grey label, is now available . . . a well-done book, tidily attired.

**Going to Fair?** If you do, look up the Rotary Headquarters in the Casino building. Here the Chicago Rotary Club, thanks to Rotarian Frank W. Bering, vice-president of the Sherman Hotel and concessionnaire, will maintain a room for the benefit of visiting Rotarians and their ladies. It will have writing desks and a lounge, and a daily feature will be roundtable gatherings where Rotarians may dine and chat. The exclusive Century of Progress Club and several popular orchestras—including Ben Bernie and Paul Whiteman's—are in the same building. Ad-



*Rotarians at sea on the S.S. Bremen need no longer be deprived of Rotary fellowship. Not long ago, members of the Bremen (Germany) Rotary Club went to their name-sake steamer in a body and dedicated a private dining room as a meeting place for Rotarians. Present at the first meeting were (left to right): Commodore Ziegenbein, Bremen; H. van Riper-Scheel, Passaic; P. Heineken, Bremen; A. W. J. Pohl, Brooklyn; E. Noltenius, Bremen; H. L. Pace, New York.*



## Rotary Around the World

—contributions on any phase of Rotary club activities are always welcomed by the editors for this regular department.

### Denmark

#### *Study Delinquency*

AALBORG—An intensive study of juvenile delinquency and methods of correction is being made by Aalborg Rotarians. They are also seeking proper means of recreation for youthful unemployed.

### Syria

#### *Influence*

BEYROUTH—The Rotary Club of Beyrouth has taken charge of the education, clothing, and feeding of eighty children. It has also used its influence with the local government to provide a better administration of all community relief.

### Brazil

#### *Funds for Indigents*

JUIZ DE FORA—A four-day benefit has been staged by the Rotary Club of Juiz de Fora, the proceeds of which were devoted to the welfare of crippled and other ailing children in the city who might not have received medical attention.

### England

#### *Rotary Travel Prize*

NORWICH—Through the coöperation of the educational authorities and the International Service Committee of the Norwich Rotary Club, a travel prize is presented annually by the club to the Norwich scholar who achieves the highest distinction in foreign languages. The winner visits the country chosen and on his return relates his impressions to the club.

### Chile

#### *Build Avenue*

TALCAHUANO—A recent community project of the Rotary Club of Talcahuano has been the construction of a beautiful avenue overlooking the sea. The club has twenty-two members.

### Cuba

#### *Appreciated*

CIENFUEGOS—The mayor of Cienfuegos recently paid public tribute to the local Rotary club for providing work for unemployed, a free dental clinic for public school children, their work for city playgrounds and beautification, and their support for safe traffic regulations and repair of roads.

### Mexico

#### *Alive!*

MERIDA—Among recent activities of the Rotary Club of Merida are: Youths' Week in May, trees planted on highways, seats put in the public parks, encouragement for Boy Scouts, one-price system established in stores, Christmas tree celebration provided for poor boys, and active coöperation with the Chamber of Commerce in aiding the community generally. From this active club have come the last three governors of the Third District of Rotary International.

### Germany

#### *Exchange of Youth*

MAINZ—The Rotary Club of Mainz has invited a group of sixteen sons of Rotarians in Great Britain to visit Mainz from August 6 to 19. The

*Commodore Leopold Ziegenbein, of the North German Lloyd Line fleet, who captains the S.S. Bremen, was designated by the Bremen Rotary Club as secretary of the informal meetings held weekly on the Bremen; he sees to it that cards attesting the presence of Rotarians traveling on his ship are sent to home clubs.*

two-week visit will permit the British boys to gain an insight into the family life of the Rotarians of Mainz. Excursions are planned to places of historic interest, and to museums, schools, and recreational centers in the city and its surroundings. Trips will also be taken on the Rhine and Main to study the geographical and historical aspects of the country.

### Switzerland

#### *For Charity*

NEUCHATEL—The annual ladies' night banquet held for the Rotary Club of Neuchatel netted a neat sum for charity.

### India

#### *Fellowship Device*

BOMBAY—The Rotary Club of Bombay has developed a plan for the stimulation of fellowship through acquaintance. On the wall of the meeting room a chart is posted showing the names of all the members of the club. These names appear both vertically and horizontally in alphabetic order, so that after each man's name on the vertical list, is a square for each of the other members of the club. Each member places

an X in the square following his own name that is directly under the name of another member with whom he is unacquainted. As he becomes acquainted, he marks the chart accordingly.

## Italy

### Prizes for Art

FLORENCE—The Rotary Club of Florence has had a part in organizing and in providing prizes for exhibits of industrial art work in the schools of their city.

## Tanger

### Movies for Poor Children

TANGER—In commemoration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of Rotary, the Tanger Rotary Club organized free moving picture shows for 2,000 poor children of the schools of different nationalities in Tanger.

## Norway

### Relief

OSLO—A committee for the investigation of the requirements of the needy and for facilitating administration of relief has been formed by Oslo Rotarians.

## Belgium

### Give 10,735 Francs

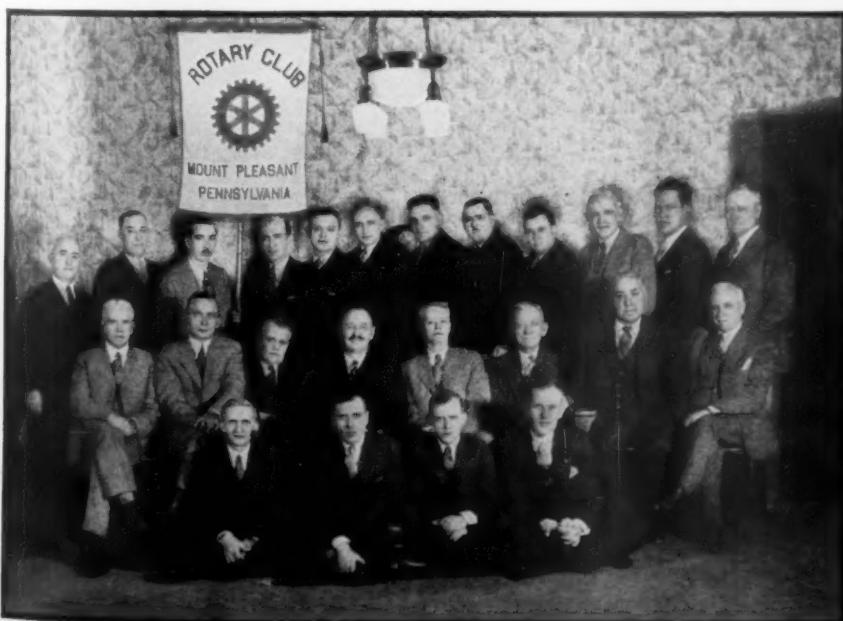
BRUSSELS—A gala soirée benefit organized by the Rotary Club of Brussels has resulted in 10,735 francs being given to charity.

## China

### Essay Contest

PEKING—Prizes of \$100, \$60, and \$40 have been offered by the Rotary Club of Peking for an essay contest, open to all Peiping University students, on the following topic: "To what extent and in what ways can international friendship contribute to the promotion of peace and prosperity in China?" Candidates are permitted to use either the Chinese or the English language.

*The Rotary clubs of four Mount Pleasant (Iowa, Tennessee, Texas, and Pennsylvania) have been waging a hot attendance contest for many weeks. Recently, the Pennsylvanians (below) nosed out the Tennesseans when they celebrated their sixty-fourth 100 percent meeting to win the trophy at right.*



## Japan

### 320 Celebrate

TOKYO—More than 300 Rotarians, friends, and the distinguished guests, including His Excellency Hatoyama, met in this city to celebrate Rotary's twenty-eighth birthday. It was a joint meeting of Tokyo and Yokohama Rotary clubs.

## Argentina

### Hosts

BUENOS AIRES—Prominent non-Rotarians from twelve countries were the guests of the Rotary Club of Buenos Aires on the anniversary of Rotary. One was Captain James Mollison, husband of Aviatrix Amy Johnson Mollison whose father is a Hull, England, Rotarian.

## Peru

### Prevention

PIURA—An anti-tuberculosis campaign is one of the activities of Piura Rotarians. A pamphlet, published at the club's expense, describing methods of prevention and cure, is being circulated.

## France

### For Boys

AVIGNON—A vacation camp for sons of European Rotarians has been established by the Rotary Club of Avignon.

## El Salvador

### Playground for Girls

SANTA ANA—Rotarians of Santa Ana have given a playground to a local girls' orphanage.

## Hungary

### Jamboree Again

BUDAPEST—An International Boy Scout Jamboree will be held at Gödöllő, near Budapest, from August 2 to 16, 1933. The Rotary Club of Ardmore, Pa., which sponsored the trip of a Boy

Scout to a similar international Jamboree held a few years ago in London, was so well pleased with the results that the club suggests that other Rotary clubs send a boy to Gödöllő this summer.

## Yugoslavia

### Needy Students

SARAJEVO—Elementary school pupils, who would otherwise not be able to continue in school, are being provided with books and other necessities this year. Two students are given noonday lunches. Sarajevo Rotarians are also actively engaged in eradicating illiteracy in Sarajevo and the vicinity.

## Guatemala

### Handicraft Prizes

GUATEMALA CITY—The Rotary Club of Guatemala City offers a prize annually to the best pupil in the local girls' school of handicraft. In order to stimulate the study of the English and French languages, the club also offers an award to the students of the secondary schools of that city obtaining the highest marks in each of these languages.

## Straits Settlements

### Scholarships . . . Charity

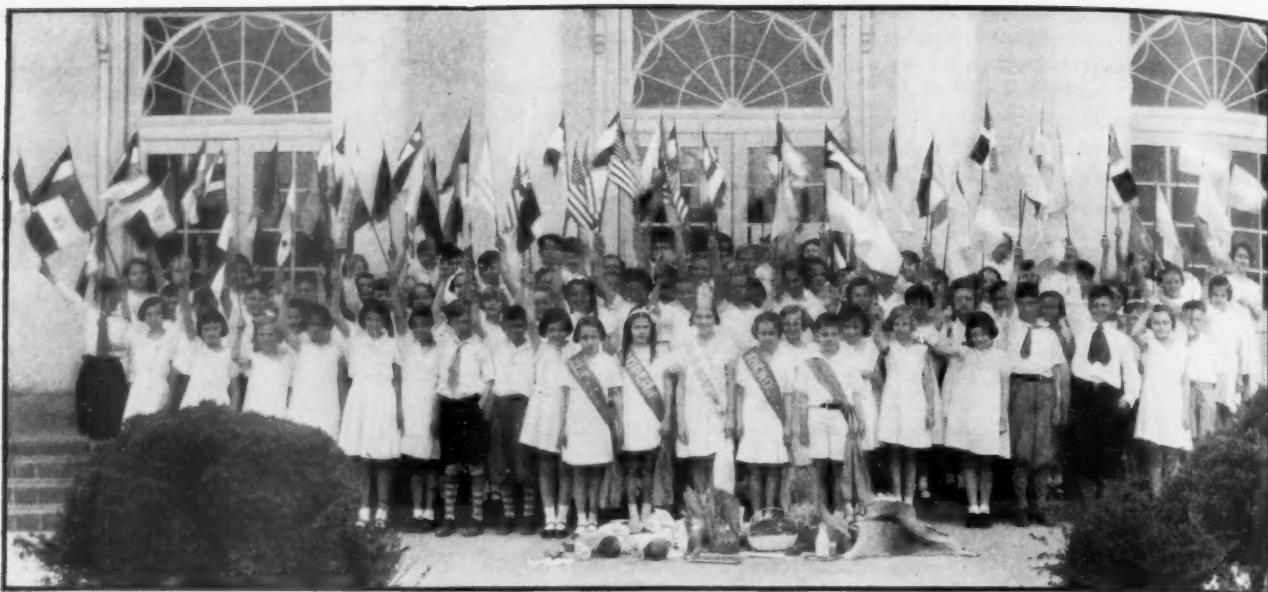
PENANG—Three scholarships of \$90 each have been awarded annually for the past two years to local Chinese, Indian, and Eurasian boys who would otherwise be unable to complete their schooling—an activity of the Rotary Club of Penang. Also, the sum of \$615 has been raised for the Asiatic Unemployment Fund.

## Spain

### Generous

BILBAO—An announcement by Bilbao Rotarians of a proposed campaign for clothing for the needy has resulted in a generous response from many citizens; several merchants have even donated new merchandise.





*Citizens and school children of Winston-Salem, N. C., will have a better understanding of Pan-American nations as a result of a program presented recently by the local Rotary club. Of the 250 children participating, the 81 above took part in a colorful pageant, in which the flags and products of 21 nations were represented. Copies of the program were sent to the Rotary club secretary in each of the countries.*

## Philippine Islands

### Service

MANILA—A gear wheel taken from the first elevator installed in the Philippine Islands (1912) has been dedicated to the Manila Rotary Club for "further service" in the form of a Rotary wheel. It was presented to the club by the representative of the Otis Elevator Company in the Philippines and now occupies a prominent place in the lobby of the hotel where the club meets each week.

## Canada

### Give \$675

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—The Rotary Club of Fort William has raised a sum of \$675 for the club's milk fund.

### Friendship Symbol

WINDSOR, N. S.—A carved oak casket, made by the King of Britain's woodcarver from a beam taken from St. George's Chapel in Windsor Castle during the recent restoration, was presented by Rotarians of Windsor and Eton (England) to the Rotary Club of Windsor (Canada).

### Charity

SAINST JOHN, N. B.—During the winter months, Saint John Rotarians supplied 444 pairs of shoes, 106 pairs of stockings, and 85 pairs of rubbers to poor school children of this city, at an expenditure of \$750. A midnight frolic at a local theater has replenished the fund for similar activities next winter.

### Relief Gardens

FREDERICTON, N. B.—Fredericton Rotarians are sponsoring relief gardens again this year. In December, the local Rotary club conducted a radio auction and sold more than three hundred articles and realized \$1,500, some of which will be used to finance unemployment relief gardens. The rest was contributed to the support of a home conducted by the Children's Aid Society. For the 1932 gardens, land was supplied by the

Dominion Experimental Station, and seed, fertilizer, and spray material were provided by the Rotary club. Thirty-one unemployed families had gardens on this donated land and twenty-five families had gardens on their own property for which they were given seed and fertilizer by the Rotary club. The value of the crop produced in the fifty-six gardens, based on prevailing prices, was estimated at \$1,227.

## United States of America

### Trees of Friendship

MADISON, WIS.—Following a visit to the Rotary Club of Madison where he addressed an inter-city meeting, Paul P. Harris, founder of Rotary International, proceeded to the little village of Mt. Vernon where he planted a tree in a Forest of Fame established by Rotarian John Donald. He also planted a tree in the newly established University of Wisconsin Arboretum and Wild Life Refuge, in conjunction with the students from other lands attending the University of Wisconsin.

### Turn-About

WATERTOWN, WIS.—The Rotary Club of Watertown, as do many other Rotary clubs, sponsors Boy Scouts. Last fall this club gave its troop a cabin along the river. The troop, desirous of showing its appreciation, now distributes the weekly publication. There are three patrols in the troop and each patrol takes the job one week at a time. Not only does this project save expense, but it gives the boys and men an opportunity to know one another.

### Reduce Delinquency

TAMPA, FLA.—Tampa Rotarians, for the last seven years have devoted much attention and money to youth in the community. Now they have a well-equipped gymnasium, club rooms, scout room, reading and game rooms. Leagues in all sports are formed to suit boys of the various ages, and their Rumba Band and tumbling team are frequently in demand for entertainment purposes. As a result there has been a decided diminishing of juvenile delinquency.

### "See" Other Nations

YORK, NEB.—An International Costume Party was staged recently by the York Rotary Club, in which each member, dressed in the costume of an over-seas country, appeared to the accompaniment of music from his adopted land.

### Improve City

CHESTER, PA.—The Community Service Committee of the Rotary Club of Chester has been improving the appearance of their city by sponsoring the clearing of dozens of untidy lots and putting them in readiness for grass and shrubs.

### Moratorium Helped Attendance

WINNFIELD, LA.—When the bank holiday was declared in March, Winnfield Rotarians decided to cut the luncheon price to twenty-five cents each, and have some of the wives of members serve coffee, sandwiches, and salad. Attendance for the month of March was the best there in years with one 100 percent meeting, and only one person absent at two others. There has also been a noted strengthening of fellowship in the club.

### Vocational

BIG SPRING, TEX.—Visualization of vocational service was the keynote of a recent program of the Big Spring Rotary Club. All the members were invited to the newspaper plant of the *Big Spring Herald* where a complete explanation of the mechanics of running a newspaper was given. During the explanation, a special Rotary broadside was set and run off.

### Hear Champs

SOUDETTON, PA.—The debating teams of the Soudetton high school, champions of their league, debated the question "Resolved that the United States Should Recognize Russia," at a recent meeting of the local Rotary club.

### Toast Harris

KOSCIUSKO, MISS.—Featured at the Paul Harris program of the Kosciusko Rotary Club on the sixty-fifth birthday of the founder of Rotary, were new verses to a Rotary tune, written by Rotary Song-Leader C. O. Groves, and dedicated to Paul Harris.

*"Best Citizen"*

TAMPA, FLA.—Rotarian A. L. Cuesta, Jr., chairman of the Tampa Unemployment Relief council and past president of the Chamber of Commerce and of the local Rotary club, has been awarded a certificate as Tampa's outstanding citizen for 1932. The award is made annually by the Civitan Club of Tampa. A. L. Cuesta, Sr., organized the Havana (Cuba) Rotary Club in 1916, and helped to organize the Rotary clubs in Madrid, Barcelona, and Santander, Spain.

*Aid Scouts*

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Six troops of Boy Scouts at the Tennessee Industrial School are being fostered and cared for by Nashville Rotary Club which furnishes six scoutmasters the year 'round and the necessary funds for making the work an outstanding success. This usually includes one week in camp for about 150 boys.

*Service*

WEST POINT, GA.—During the first five months of operation of the Free Clinic, inaugurated by the West Point Rotary Club, 855 patients have been received and services rendered to the value of \$5,668.

*"Living Rotary"*

BRINKLEY, ARK.—"Living Rotary in Brinkley" was the subject of a successful talk by Carl Edward Woodruff, a senior in the Brinkley high school, before the local Rotary club. For the past eight years, the Brinkley Rotary Club has invited members of the graduating class in the high school to compete in speeches representing subjects of their own choice.

*Intercity*

DAVIS, CALIF.—Thirty-one members of the Sacramento Rotary Club journeyed recently to Davis to present a surprise program for the local Rotarians. In the group was a song leader, a quartette, and several Sacramento past presidents.

*Sea-Going Rotarians*

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—When the world-cruising S.S. Resolute arrived in Los Angeles on May 3, eight Rotarians disembarked to visit the Hollywood Rotary Club. For several months these Rotarians from various cities in various countries have met on Wednesdays as the "Steamship Resolute Club," with Captain Fritz



*One of the most unique organizations in Lancaster, Ohio, is Rotarian Tom Kessler's Family Orchestra, which the Rotary club in that city frequently has the pleasure of hearing. Tom was the charter secretary of the club. Mrs. Kessler, who teaches the children, is not in the picture.*

Kruse, whose home affiliation is the Hamburg (Germany) Rotary Club, as chairman.

*Boost Boys Band*

OTTAWA, KANS.—Ottawa Rotarians have been coöoperating with Kiwanians in helping the Ottawa High School Orchestra plan for participation in the National Orchestra Contest in Elmhurst, Ill., in June. The Ottawa orchestra, which is conducted by Rotarian C. A. Peacock, has won first place in the Kansas State Music Contest for the last seven years, and in 1931 won second place in the national contest.

*Rotarians for a Month*

VAN WERT, OHIO—Each month a boy is selected from the senior class of the Van Wert high school and given "membership" in the local Rotary club for a month. The selection, which is based on scholarship and general character, is made by the superintendent of schools, the secretary of the Y.M.C.A., and the chairman of the Boys' Work Committee of the Rotary club. The boy chosen is brought to the first meeting of the month, given a badge, introduced as the new boy member, given short talks before the club

as to purposes of Rotary, and then is urged to join in the fellowship of the club. A member is assigned each meeting to see that the boy is properly greeted, seated, and made to feel at home. At the last meeting of the month, the boy is asked to give a five-minute talk on the impressions received during the month—one of the most interesting features.

*Rotary Day at Century of Progress*

CHICAGO—Thursday, July 6, is slated to be "Rotary Day" at the Chicago World's Fair, for the Rotary Club of Chicago, and all the Rotary clubs in the Chicago metropolitan area, and all the Rotarians from other clubs who may be visiting in Chicago at that time.

*Hosts to New Citizens*

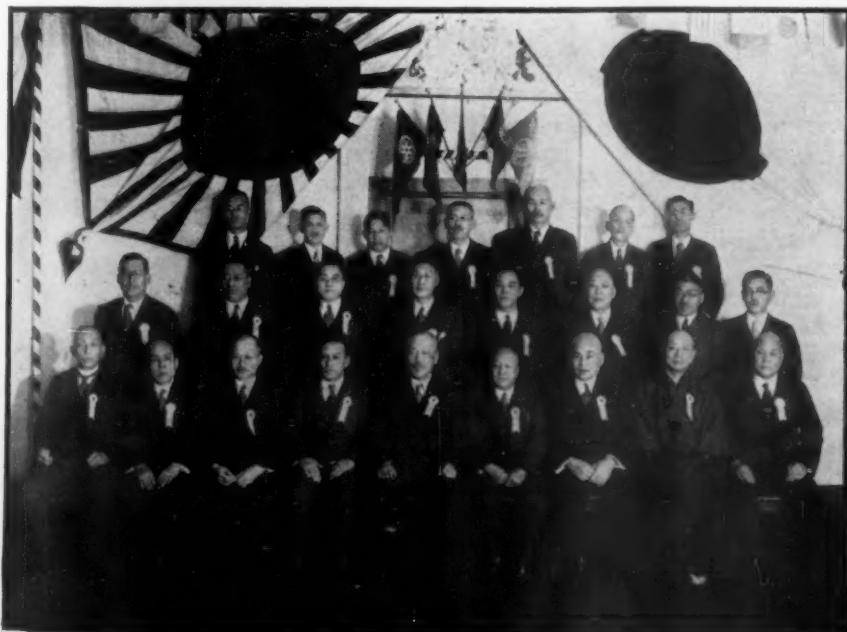
SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—Eighty newly made citizens of the United States were entertained recently by the Rotary Club of Sheboygan. This is an annual affair. Judge Emil Baensch, member of the Manitowoc Rotary Club, and principal speaker, stressed the point that this country is primarily a land of immigrants and their descendants. This and other talks admonished the new citizens to continue their preparation for citizenship, to read an English newspaper every day, to keep themselves familiar with events of importance in the country.

*At Your Service*

EVANSTON, ILL.—The Rotary Club of Evanston, with the aid of the local Chamber of Commerce, will help visiting Rotarians who make Evanston their headquarters while visiting a Century of Progress in Chicago this summer. Specific information on housing accommodations, costs, and transportation to and from the fair grounds will be provided. Out-of-town Rotarians are invited to write to the club for advance information.

Contestants in the National High School Band contest in Evanston, June 8-10, who are sons or daughters of Rotarians will also be given special attention by the local Rotary club.

*The newest member of Japan's growing family of Rotary clubs was organized recently at Fukuoka, commercial and industrial center of Kyushu Island. There are eighteen charter members.*



# Frill Mencken—De-Frill Dewey

By John Girdler

*High School Superintendent, Kingman, Arizona*

**D**R. DEWEY is entitled to his day in court. The modern school is not the place for monastic discipline. There is no point in learning a conjugation merely because it is a conjugation. Conversely, the modern school should not be altogether a skylarking party, so we cannot ignore Mr. Mencken. The removal of a few of Dewey's frills would allow the light of common sense to reach the body educational, while a bit of ornament would in nowise detract from the bellicose Mr. Mencken's austere recipe for learning.

Mencken's insight is almost clairvoyant when he raps the "experts," but he mixes his data when he attacks the "schoolma'ms." The schoolma'm who knows her nouns and believes in her fractions, and the expert who relies upon "Brummagen magic," pedagogical jargon, and confusing sesquipedalian words, are not nearly so well in agreement as are Mr. Mencken and Dr. Dewey.

A great deal more intensely, and with greater reason than Mr. Mencken, the majority of teachers object to school tampering, adding, adorning, frilling, fiddling, integrating, orienting, correlating, standardizing, revising, researching, and monkeying. They would be very happy if they were allowed to teach and were freed from a thousand tinsel educational side-shows. Mr. Mencken has touched the spot here.

It is the great "teacher factory" professors and the "tin-pot" idealists who are making the Punch and Judy shows out of our three billion dollar enterprise. These experts, with all due respect to the great and good humanitarian John Dewey, have been out of school for so long that they have forgotten what flesh and blood children are like. They know their children only through "polychrome graphs and bold hypotheses," and it is this highly educated ignorance which has led to a large part of the trouble of which Mr. Mencken complains. Dr. Dewey, also, I believe would have cause for complaint if he knew all of the things which have been done in his name, and which have been done through "tin-pot" interpretations of his sincere idealism.

Mencken is right in many of his contentions. There are too many play activi-

ties, though I believe that he is including some that are not objectionable. Music may be a play activity, but the world would be farther out of tune with the universe should we throw it away. It is easy to call anything a frill, but it is difficult to prove it so. It is not music, but the undue emphasis upon the musical performance that is bad, for the practices for musical performance take students away from algebra and sewing classes.

Evil is not in the three act comedy. The sin of the play is the ballyhoo which upsets the school for days, goads a lot of girls into pulling each other's hair, prompts boys to look dirty at each other, and sends the dramatics teacher to bed with a sick headache. The ball game is all right, and belongs in the school program. What does not belong in the school program is the private car loaded with trainers, coaches, substitutes, doctors, rubbers, dietitians, managers, factotums, and majordomos, which travels half way across the continent only to determine if the gladiators of the Middle West are tougher than those of the East.

**I**T IS not manual training that is bad. It is the ramifications of the piddling spirit that seems to have obsessed our Ph D's in education. It is the pretzel-modeling, instruction in fishing, school checker, stamp, joke, and travel clubs, student body governments, endless committee meetings, student courts, waste-paper drives, student banking, class parties, athletic rallies, rooting practice, junior high school publications, and last but not least, those uproarious assemblies when all regular work is thrown aside and some self-advertising citizen makes a windy speech telling the boy athletes that in defeating a rival school they have shed honor upon their institution and glory upon the community. This ceremony usually winds up with the presentation of scraps of felt or bits of bronze which the "kids" wear and become more spoiled than ever. In fact, in some of our more enterprising, "progressive," and ultra-modern schools, it is possible for everybody to have the time and attention of the pupil except his teacher.

Out of this situation grows an evil which Dr. Dewey ignores. The manifold diversions of the new enriched curriculum

Marginal notes on the debate, John Dewey vs. H. L. Mencken, on essentials of education.\*

lure a great many away from academic pursuits for which they are eminently fitted. It may be a serious mistake if we convert a good blacksmith into a mediocre preacher, but I submit that it's probably a greater social loss to make an indifferent automobile mechanic or chauffeur out of a first-class doctor.

It is true that over-emphasis upon frills has tempted many to leave more solid and more difficult subjects. Permit a child to choose between a string of irregular verbs and a course in swimming, and it will not take him long to decide. This evil is more general than the casual person might think, and because of it we are not developing to full mental capacity those who could digest, assimilate, and redistribute the academic learning of the world.

It is not a question of frills,—it is a question of emphasis, and Mencken is right when he contends that over-emphasis upon the play courses has resulted in the multiplication of experts. Once the experts, be they coaches, clay modellers, or yodeling instructors, get a toehold, they are hard to shake loose. The reason for this is simple. There is nothing spectacular about a perfect lesson in geometry. Only a very worthwhile visiting parent is impressed as his son or daughter works unerringly through the steps of the theorem, but the whole mob acclaims the fellow who runs fifty yards to a touch-down and the unthinking parent feels that this noisy adulation is truly a pearl of price.

At this point, I must take issue with Mr. Mencken. His plea for the little red schoolhouse and the "dog-eared" speller is beneath the dignity of one of our greatest masters of modern battering-ram English.

Those who remember the little red schoolhouse—its muddy walks, its dingy walls, its bad air, its smoky stove, and its frequent state of cold, wet, and draughty disrepair, cannot be sentimentalized into wishing for its return. May it rest in peace. Yet as a symbol of simplicity it is of use, and as Mr. Mencken has justly charged, there is no peculiar virtue to the "pedagogical Taj Mahals" which have arisen throughout the land. Granting that they are pleasant places to be in and to look at, there is some likelihood that

\*Additional comment will be found on pages 2 and 31.

they will develop a discontent for any lesser degree of magnificence, and those of us who might be content with the vine-clad cottage will demand a marble palace. However, teachers have had nothing to do with school building programs, and, to give the devil his due, school administrators are less to blame for building extravagance than are some other citizens whom I shall attempt to catalog herewith.

**D**OUR first lavish school builder was the financial broker who made many a shekel by underwriting school bond issues. Next we can charge the banks with some responsibility. They desired the custody of the funds. Third, we do not need extra glasses to see that real estate dealers profited by traffic in school sites, and that they promoted sections and subdivisions contiguous to school buildings, and, of course, the better the buildings, the more active the traffic.

The contractors, builders, architects, plumbers, school supply men, insurance agencies, and a swarm of other interests great and small have aided and abetted the schoolman in his lust for buildings. So long as this inflation appeared to stimulate business, there was nothing said. Probably we will forgive the pedagogue for his past transgressions as soon as we have bought up our school bonds. In the future, however, I do not deny that he must be watched.

It now becomes necessary to break away from both Dr. Dewey and Mr. Mencken. Dr. Dewey ignores the teacher while Mr. Mencken damns her with faint

praise. Mr. Mencken insists that the teacher became professional, and demanded professional compensation. I can see nothing venal in this. She has had little to do with the laws that have boosted her professional requirements. Truly, she has sweated through hot summers taking "interminable courses in quack sciences," and I am sorry that Mr. Mencken did not swat the schools of education a bit harder, for they have it coming. It is the schools of education, and the little hierarchy of school politicians, who dictate school laws.

Teachers support the summer schools, and the summer schools pay salaries to school politicians who teach in them, and they also provide the caucus meeting places for the school politicians to frame more laws to require more summer attendance to provide more dollars to hire more friends of the hierarchy. We wish that the rat would get the malt that lay in the house that Jack built, so that the teachers could go back to teaching school as they really want to do.

As it is, depending upon what state she teaches in, she spends two, three, four, or even five years in preparing herself for teaching, while her cannier sister, the classmate who was smart enough to study shorthand, is earning through all of these years, and probably ageing less than the teacher who labors under the vexations of modern school procedure.

Dr. Dewey has little to say for the teacher, and Mr. Mencken reproaches her for wishing to be professional. My point of departure is this: let us grant that her

courses in education are quackery, still it looks as if there could be no possible objection to her being well educated. Accordingly, I pray for the time when educators will urge the English teacher to study English, and the science teacher to study science. The more they know about their subjects, Mr. Mencken, the more they will love them, and the more enthusiasm they will put into the teaching of them; the more of an "adventure" they will find them.

**T**HE Model A Ford automobile, to use Mr. Mencken's figure, was an improvement over the Model T. It was more up-to-date mechanically, it looked better, it squeaked less, and was better adapted to its time.

The Model A teacher, if only the educator will let her alone, will learn enough about the subject she is teaching to put her own frills on it. Thousands of worthwhile teachers can and do illuminate, embellish, ornament, and illustrate their subjects out of the richness of their own experience.

The Model A teacher is more up-to-date; she looks less like a teacher; she is not so cranky, and she is better adapted to today than the Model T teacher would be. Pay her a decent wage, free her from the monkey-house activities of "polychrome curve" experts, and she will develop modern enthusiasm for modern things, meanwhile retaining her enthusiasms for older things that never grow too old to be the eternal verities.

Illustration by Tony Sarg





For those who prefer still water fishing, the Mersey River, Nova Scotia, offers frequent nooks such as this one. At right—the memorial church and park established on the site of the ancient Acadian village immortalized by Longfellow in his "Evangeline."

## Where Convention Trails Begin—and End

*Nova Scotia—Land of Acadians*

NOVA SCOTIA, the Land of Evangeline, possesses a special lure for lovers of romance and for those who delight in visiting scenes where centuries ago historic events were written into the history of this continent. Longfellow's poem "Evangeline" immortalized the country of Grand Pré in Nova Scotia.

The highways and byways of the countryside around Grand Pré are redolent of scenic beauty and historic tradition. Rustic lanes, shaded by stately elms, wander through orchards of apples, past fields where contented cattle leisurely munch the cool grass. It is a land of romance and poetry. In the seclusion of these quiet paths the simple Acadian peasants plighted their troth.

At the foot of yonder hill British troops withheld the attack of French soldiers from Beausejour; and farther down the dykelands is the spot where the Acadians were herded on the day of their expulsion from their homes and native land. Everything in the neighborhood seems to conjure up some beautiful or tragic memory; just as everything, even to the mossy rocks in the beds of the streams, and the

blades of grass growing on the lush meadowlands, is pervaded with the magic and beauty of Longfellow's immortal "Evangeline."

Of first importance to the tourist is the Memorial Park, with the willows planted by the Acadians; the well that dates back to 1755, and used by the troops under Colonel Winslow; and the replica of St. Charles' Church, where are kept an important collection of ancient Indian and Acadian relics.

From the hill at one end of the village a magnificent view greets the eye of the dyked meadows, and of majestic Blomidon rising through the mists of Minas Basin.

There is an abundance of all varieties of salt water fishing to be had almost everywhere along the shores of Nova Scotia. From May to the middle of June, cod are plentiful and will take almost any bright lures. About the middle of June pollock appears along the coastal water and then the angler is provided with a salt water fish that has all the fighting qualities found in the trout, salmon, or bass. Trolling is one of the

These picturesque trails reach out from Boston to—  
Nova Scotia  
New Brunswick  
Maine  
Cape Cod



favorite ways of catching pollock. They will also rise to a fly or a bit of red flannel.

Visitors find that the most practical way of catching salt water fish is to take a motor or sail boat and drop anchor just off the entrance to a harbor or arm of the sea. For example, there is good fishing in the North West Arm in Halifax and in Bedford Basin. Any seaside hotel will gladly make arrangements for visitors who wish to enjoy deep sea fishing excursions.

Nova Scotia offers an inviting field to salmon and trout fishermen. The country is interlaced with a network of rivers and practically every stream emptying into the Atlantic or Bay of Fundy yields its quota of salmon each summer. Nearly all the lakes and streams are well stocked with trout of good size and great gameness. There is a practically never ending supply of good trout ranging up to five pounds in weight, the average being three-quarters to two pounds. In Nova Scotia no waters are reserved.

The waters of the harbors of Halifax, Shelburne, and Chester, together with the Bras d'Or Lakes in Cape Breton, admit-



Photo: Halifax Information Bureau

tedly afford the finest yachting waters in the world. Here are great open stretches with all the requirements of deep water cruising and with good holding grounds always within reach. In the sheltered bays conditions are perfect for sailing and canoeing. Yacht races are held every Saturday afternoon under the auspices of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Club at Point Pleasant, Halifax.

There are a large number of historic sites throughout Nova Scotia well worth a visit. This for the reason that Nova Scotia teems with romance. There is hardly a hill or a valley, a lake, an island or a headland within its boundaries which does not hold some tradition or legend, some story of sacrifice, heroism, or devotion. In Halifax are such historic sites as the Province House, St. Paul's Church, Martello Tower, Prince's Lodge, and the Memorial Tower. At Windsor is Fort Edward and Sam Slick's house.

The province now possesses hotels suit-

able for every taste, including luxurious modern structures, large summer hotels, smaller country inns, sport camps, overnight cabins, and farmhouses. Golf courses, tennis courts, croquet, quoits, and archery grounds, trap shooting, dancing pavilions, saddle horses, and boats and canoes are being provided. Moreover, provision is made whereby guests may take advantage of whatever sport—fishing, hunting—exist in the neighborhood.

A. J. CAMPBELL

### *—and New Brunswick*

**J**UST a comfortable overnight rail trip from Boston, lies New Brunswick, snug little Canadian province, whose increasing popularity with visitors is due in no small measure to the ease with which it is reached by motor, rail, or water.

Though the province is but 230 miles from north to south, its 600 miles of seaboard promise innumerable delights. There is the charm of its quaint fishing villages, easily reached by motor, and its renowned seaside resorts. Placid meadows and farm lands, and heavily wooded basins are covered with a veritable network of streams and lakes abounding with fish. For those to whom islands have had an especial lure since Robinson

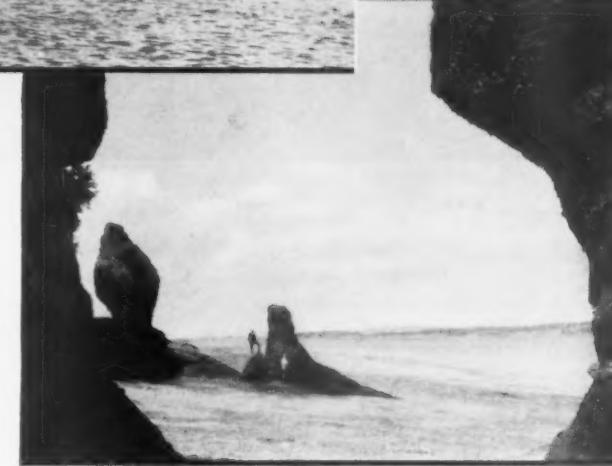


Photo: Canadian National Railways

Crusoe days, there are idyllic spots clustering about the mouth of Passamaquoddy Bay. Comfortable homes and hotels offer hospitality to the visitor. The shores of Manan and Campobello, the largest of this island group, are frequented by porpoise and seal, and there is always a friendly islander eager to embark on a deep-sea fishing expedition. Campobello, often called the fairyland of the northern seas, is the summer home of the president of the United States.

For those who prefer sophisticated seaside resorts, there are any number of northern "Newports," among them St. Andrews-by-the-Sea. Cool sea air, even in torrid June and July days, dew-moist greens, firm and springy all season, make these resorts irresistible for the men who take their golf seriously—and those who don't! So that other members of the family are meantime not neglected, admirable facilities for tennis, riding, and lawn-bowling, are offered, and there are golden, warm beaches so extensive they are never crowded.

Splendid motor roads along the St. John, the Kennebecasis, and through the wooded basin of the Miramichi river, will persuade many visitors to abandon well-laid plans, and go a-gypsying. Vacations along the Miramichi, whose banks are dotted with lumbering villages, turn

Photo: Canadian National Railways



*Along the roadside you come across this quaint, revered shrine at Chatham, New Brunswick.*

*Black's Harbor, New Brunswick. Only the ardent fisherman can appreciate a picture such as this, where every twist of the shoreline offers adventure.*

*Now and then a sudden turn brings into view fascinating vistas such as this at Hopewell Cape near Moncton, New Brunswick.*



Photo: Ewing Galloway

*An air view of Poland Spring House, popular resort of summer tourists. Here district governors and officials of Rotary will meet June 20 to June 24.*

*None other than a giant could have sculptured this rock staircase, where the steady symphony of Wilson Falls now lures the traveller.*

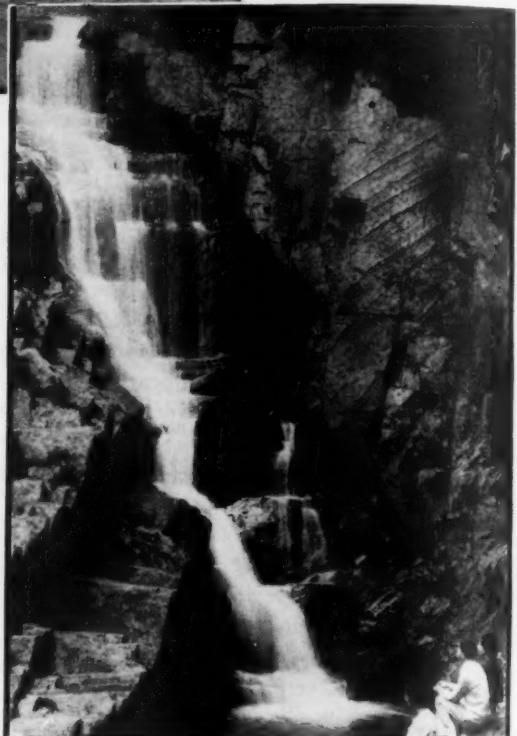


Photo: Maine Development Commission

mostly upon fishing at this season of the year, this basin being noted for its salmon. Actually fishing will be at its height for post-convention visitors, salmon and trout fishing being permitted from April and May to early fall, depending upon the river and the run of salmon. Many sportsmen will undoubtedly return to the Miramichi country for the hunting season. Here is truly a country famous for its big game.

In and around Sussex, a rolling lowland of great agricultural wealth, there are countless smaller streams, where fine lake trout abound.

The Saint John, largest of New Brunswick's inland waterways, owes its source to the wooded area in northern Maine. For some miles the stream flows almost directly northward, then eastward, and later southward, emptying into the Bay of Fundy. The Rhine of America is the name often given to this strong and beautiful river. Through its route of 300 miles, the Trans-Canada Highway No. 2 rarely loses sight of the St. John.

The City of Fredericton on the Saint John is the capital of the province. Its unusual historic library, where there is a copy of the Domesday Book, and its stately old buildings and museums invite a leisurely visit.

Historic St. John, established by the American Loyalists in 1783, is the largest of New Brunswick cities, and one of the principal winter ports of Canada. Here is one of the largest dry docks in the world. It was Samuel de Champlain, who, entering the mouth of the river on which the city is located, in 1604, gave the river and its site its name in honor of St. John the Baptist's Day. A short distance from the city there is the beautiful Bay of Fundy along whose sandy shores, inns, cabins, and farm-houses of-

fer hospitable and comfortable lodging.

A former part of the old, old French Colony of Acadie, and possessing traditions extending back for more than three hundred years, the province holds a peculiar charm for the historically minded. Records of the Indian, French, and early English periods of settlement delight the visitor at every turning.

Along with New England, and other provinces in Canada, New Brunswick extends an always hospitable, but especially welcoming hand, to visitors in June and July.

F. L. MEYER

## Maine—The State of "Firsts"

**B**OOTH TARKINGTON, noted American author, who spends a major part of each year at his summer home at Kennebunkport, Maine, says: "To my mind Maine is the most beautiful state we have in this country" and . . . "I think that it is easier for a stranger to feel at home in Maine than in almost any other place I ever knew."

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, ever since he was a very small boy, has been spending many weeks and months at the family summer home at Campobello, New Brunswick, an island adjoining Eastport, Maine, and the most eastern city in the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt, who knows the Maine coast as well as almost any of its dis-

tinguished summer visitors, says: "There is a charm in that section of the country which cannot be duplicated anywhere else."

And as that nation's most eastern outpost, Maine has become known not only as the Pine Tree State, because of the great number of trees of this variety which grow within its borders, but also as the Sunrise State. It is the first area in continental United States to greet the rising sun five hours after it has awakened the most western outpost of Europe, the British Isles, and the day is well advanced in Maine before this same sun bids "Good Morning" to continental United States in California, Oregon and Washington, four hours later.

Maine is extremely proud of the distinction which is to be hers during the present year, the entertaining of the international assembly of Rotary at Poland Spring, June 20-24, the week prior to the great international convention at Boston, Massachusetts.

While this particular gathering will be limited only to assembly members—international directors and district governors—it is hoped they will become so impressed with Maine hospitality and Maine scenery and points of interest that they will advise their friends, and Rotarians in general, to visit the state after the Boston meeting is over.

In fact so many Rotarians already have signified their intention of journeying to Maine, either before or after the convention, that the Thirty-eighth District of Rotary International, of which Maine is a part, is to establish a reception and information headquarters for the visitors which will be open from about the middle of June until well into July. This will be located in the Falmouth Hotel, Rotary headquarters at Portland, Maine.

In size the area of Maine is equal to that of all of the other five New England states combined, while its population is no greater than that of the single city of Boston in which the international convention is to meet. It has been rightly called the "Switzerland of America" and this description gives a very good idea of some of its outstanding features. It has



*Sunset on Long Lake, Maine, among the foothills of the White Mountains.*

2,465 lakes dotting its entire surface; it has 5,147 rivers and streams; it has mile high mountains and other lesser elevations of compelling beauty and grandeur. Possibly the stranger can best understand why it is also called "The Playground

of America"—a statement altogether too broad, of course, but nevertheless highly descriptive—when, in conjunction with the facts already presented, it is stated that 65 per cent of its area is covered with forests and 10 per cent is water, leaving only about 25 per cent occupied by its cities and populated towns.

Maine claims the distinction of being the first section of the United States to be discovered, the first to be peopled, the first to hold religious worship, the first to erect a church, the first to build a home, the first to build a ship, and the first to have a chartered city.

In its list of distinguished sons, daughters and past and present residents, Maine has few rivals. Not many districts of equal or greater size have had a more profound influence upon the world through the men and women it has sent out from within its borders.

Poland Spring, where the international assembly is to be held, is one of America's greatest resorts. It comprises over 5,000

acres, is but 26 miles from Portland, and is the only hotel property in the United States which has been in the possession of the same family through three centuries. It has continuously served the public since 1797, and has entertained several presidents of the United States and hundreds of world celebrities.

Maine will be at the height of its attractiveness in June and July and extends a sincere and cordial invitation to all Rotarians who are to attend the Boston convention to visit her before they return home.

DANIEL W. HOEGG.

## Cape Codders—

*They Want What They Want*

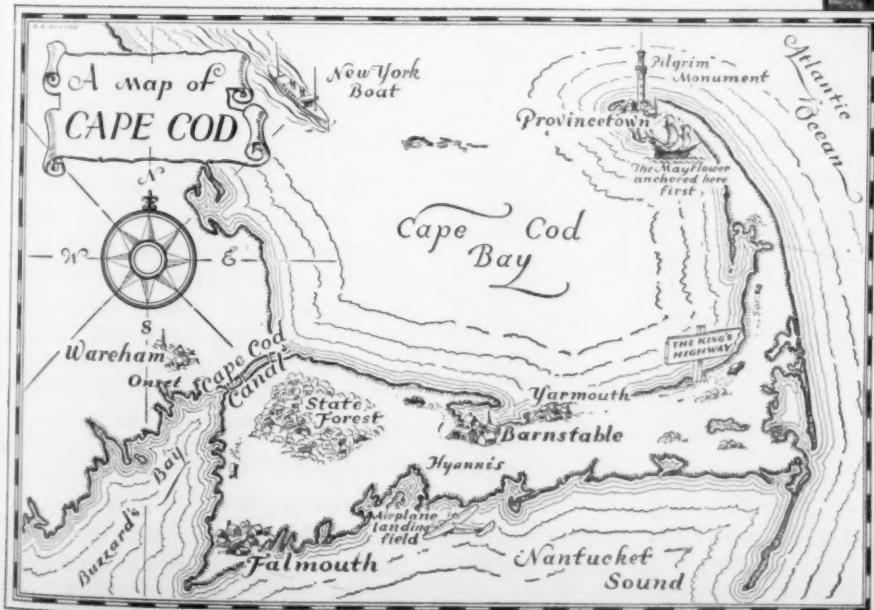
**I**NLY the lash of the wind and sea are to change Cape Cod—if Rotary has its way.

Unchallenged by man, gale-driven waves alter the shore line of this sprawling Massachusetts peninsula which boasts that it faces four seas. The dunes, great hillocks of sand, travel inland before the wind with the undulating motion of

Photo: F. S. Howard



*Beautiful King's Highway lures one on—and on. Here it passes through old Yarmouth enroute to the historic lower Cape.*



Place your pencil on almost any spot on this map and nine chances out of ten you will wish to stop and see where history was made—or is still in the making.

water itself. Ruck of the waves sucks away beaches and builds them up anew in other places. Successions of giant combers batter down cliffs and topple huge trees into their foam. At the whim of nature part of Cape Cod is disappearing beneath the waves; part of Cape Cod is building up into new land; all of the many-miled shore line is incessantly changing.

Back from the beaches where the villages are sheltered among the trees, men challenge the changes which men are always prone to make, for these are the changes that would alter the atmosphere and break the spell which time has garnered for Cape Cod.

**T**HE task of leadership in this land, which once wrested its living from the soil and sea and now sells outdoor pleasure to the vacationists of the nation, is to let modern comfort filter in without the jarring note of shiny newness. This is a conception which Rotary has succeeded in impressing. It is a conception which requires constant alertness to maintain.

The Cape Codder is as individualistic as the land in which he lives. He is proud of his traditions. One of these traditions is Cape Cod. Another is to do as he pleases. The two have a way of not jibing. The wandering Cape Codder comes happily home intent upon transplanting to his own hillside the stucco bungalow he saw in Miami. He wants to plant the gasoline station he saw in Santa Barbara amid the patrician dwellings on Main street, even if this means hacking down a hundred-year-old tree.

Like other Americans the Cape Codder pushes for business. If he wants a "hot dog" stand on the country roadside, he wants it. Before he learns the value of old things, he seeks something new. Under the mild restraint of planning boards and zoning all this is possible in most of the United States. Most of the United States is new. A little more new doesn't matter.

On Cape Cod, Rotary preaches, business enterprise must find its outlet without disturbing a certain setting. Taste in architecture must be tempered to the prevailing note. Cape Cod is more than a geographical location. It is a picture of something old and something different.

To the preservation of this quality Rotary has given inspiration and direction and a diplomacy that has persuaded individualism to yield for the sake of individuality.

Rotary as a prophet of progress without change has had much to do with safely bringing into the vortex of this twentieth century the Cape Cod atmosphere of a hundred years ago. It couldn't have done so with spectacular campaigns; Cape Codders can't be driven. It couldn't have done so with resolutions and formal votes. Achievement has come through the friendly intimacy of Rotary gatherings. Individuals who first glimpsed the vision of what an old Cape Cod would mean to tourists from a new America have made their converts and led forth their disciples under the cloak of Rotary.

This is generalization. It could be backed up by cataloguing the names which stand out in Barnstable, Yarmouth, Falmouth, Wareham, as the rocks which have withstood the tides of new fashions and enthusiasms. The premise is personified in the president of the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce—the venerable Walter O. Luscombe—who came to Cape Cod to die in his early twenties. At 82 he is still grim-chinned, gruff leader of the cause. It is a premise which any visiting Rotarian can prove to his own satisfaction by stepping from Boston across the threshold of Hyannis, or Wareham-Onset, or Falmouth Rotary Club this June.

They live in Cape Cod houses—these Rotarians. The Cape Cod cottage typifies this community character which has so far been set forth here without definition as the lure of Cape Cod and the triumph of the Cape Cod Rotarian.

The Cape Cod house is a product of New England which has stood the test of time. It exists as "a firm and true example of the best this country has to offer." So speaks an architect who, while he characterizes this design, also suggests the key to understanding of the landscape and the men and women who belong to it. He says, "They are four-square houses, built by four-square men in a four-square manner." The sentence suggests the simplicity, the soundness, the enduring qualities of a New England which is nowhere so much New England as on Cape Cod.

There are new Cape Cod houses, large as palaces, on the hilltops. Clever architects have moulded them to the traditions. A major triumph of Cape Cod is that it has imposed its own architecture upon the invaders who have swarmed from South, North, and West to build summer homes along its coast.

It is the old-fashioned flowers, the old-fashioned houses, that make strangers fall in love with Cape Cod. It is these things which Cape Codders are learning, under Rotary guidance, to cherish. There is, however, much more to the picture. There are the rolling hills, the woods, lichen-covered field rocks, sandy beaches, rocky beaches, blue waters.

**I**N THE detail of this panorama there is the Pilgrim monument testifying to the first landing of the Pilgrims at Provincetown—just one of many historic landmarks. There is Indian Mashpee, there are colonial churches, Georgian doorways, village greens. Hidden away with these old treasures are big summer hotels, golf and tennis preserves, miles of smooth motor roads. These latter are as submerged as twentieth century terminology in a region identified by its Succannessett, Coonamessett, Nauset, Nobscussett, Ashumet, Cataumet, and Waquoit.

Last of all is the slash which man helped nature to cut across the Cape's base. It is the canal which made of Cape Cod an island, which has insulated it from the mainland, and preserved its own peculiar charm. It is but a ribbon of water and yet almost an international boundary. On its outer bank are growing numbers of Cape Codders who say, with Rotary leadership, "You shall not pass" to all and sundry which might break the spell.

Nobody ever made a poem of it  
Or painted a picture doing justice to it,  
And yet lives that are harassed, torn  
And bleeding; become less forlorn,  
Grow healed, where lies the living sod,  
The matchless Peace of Old Cape Cod.

This is a verse which a Rotarian has kept these many years on a work table in his own room. It testifies to the inspiration which the land itself has given to its own people—to preserve the old Cape Cod.

—GEORGE A. HOUGH, JR.

**M**ODERN life is far too complex to be sustained by "enlightened selfishness," too intricate for human wisdom to calculate. The only protection for such a society is character. If men could fully trust the motives of their leaders and of each other, this complex social order might be stable.

—ANTIOCH NOTES

## Indiana Cuts Its Budget

[Continued from page 11]

Medicine additional service will be rendered at a cost of \$80,000 less than the annual budget allowance. In one department, two men are doing the work of nine. In another, eleven employees are performing the functions formerly assigned to thirty-eight. Sinecures have been abolished. All state employees will be held to high standards of efficiency.

That a government of the people can be economical and efficient was once theory. It is now fact. The new plan has justified itself.

The making of the new budget for the next biennium was marked by rigorous frugality without false economy. Without taking into account the savings under the Executive-Administrative Act, the budget was reduced \$4,000,000. This is not the only reduction. The office of township assessor in townships of 5,000 population or less was abolished, saving approximately \$240,000 a year. The per diem for jury service was reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.50 a day, a saving of \$25,000 a year. The salaries of members of precinct election boards were reduced \$65,000 for each election. A uniform county salaries bill, which standardized and reduced county salaries, effected savings of \$900,000 annually. The abolition of the office of county highway superintendent reduced the cost of government \$100,000 a year. The salaries of city officials were reduced \$200,000 a year. Postponement of city elections for one year meant immediate savings of \$300,000. The reduction of prosecutors' salaries added \$25,000 to the total economies.

**D**ESPITE the need for the strictest economy, the people of Indiana recognized that there were certain obligations which the state could not deny even in periods of greatest stress: the care of its wards and the education of its children. In the one the obligation runs to the unfortunates themselves. In the other the obligation runs to society as a whole. The hope for future prosperity and leadership lies in trained men and women. Children are born and grow up in periods of depression as well as in periods of prosperity. It is impossible to arrest their development. They have but one chance which cannot be postponed. Roads and buildings may well wait, but certainly not the children.

Notwithstanding the practice of economy in the administration of the school budgets, public education in Indiana faced an unprecedented crisis and the

possibility of irreparable damage. To assure the continuation of proper standards of public education, the state undertook the payment of \$600 of the salary of each teacher and made possible the decrease of local levies to the extent of the funds provided. While most of the laws adopted had for their purpose the promotion of economy, this additional support for public education made it necessary to find new sources of revenue.

More than sixty-two percent of the money collected as taxes last year in Indiana came from real estate. It was obvious that, despite reductions, additional demands on this source of revenue were impossible. In order to provide the funds necessary and to redistribute the burden, a gross income tax was adopted.

*The Soldiers and Sailors Monument, which stands in the center of the famous circle at Indiana's state capital.*

Photo: Underwood & Underwood



A levy of one percent on all productive activity including retail sales, one-quarter of one percent on income from manufacturing, one-quarter of one percent on income from wholesaling, became effective May 1. On the success of this law depends the ultimate balancing of the budget. The tax is not large and the burden is well distributed. While this tax is a new source of revenue, it does not mean an additional burden except to those who had failed or refused to contribute their just share of the cost of government. Savings in the tax on real property will amount to more than the total collected under the gross income tax. The total tax bill will be less.

**S**UPPLEMENTING this program was a strengthening of the law which fixes a maximum rate of taxation on tangible property. Only when emergencies are shown to exist are exceptions permitted to the provisions of this law. The general program also includes the enactment of a law for the taxation of intangibles, which had been sought for a number of years in Indiana.

On its face this appears to be a stupendous undertaking that ordinarily would take many months to put into operation. But it is functioning now and the new administration is highly gratified that the machinery is moving smoothly. It is natural that some imperfections can be discovered in a set-up as radically different as this one is from the old and established order. However, with the wide latitude which is given to those who have the responsibility for the success of the program, any imperfections can and will be corrected from time to time; and there will be no necessity for waiting a year or two until a session of the state legislature in order to make these corrections.

The whole plan is designed to meet the emergencies of the present day. But in the background is the more far-reaching ideal of injecting efficiency in the operation of the state's business on the theory that once this is accomplished, the item of economy will follow as a natural course. It has been accomplished through the close coöperation of people with a common interest and it is being presented to Indiana with such frankness that even the most skeptical are being won to the support of its opportunities.

The problems demanded action. We could not wait and we dare not fail in performance.

## Twilight on the Bosphorus

[Continued from page 24]

Master of the Perfumes might call in the help of other satellites, the Master of the Odalisques, the Mistress of the Sherbets, the Chief Coffee Holder, and chamberlains in charge of the hair, dress, and jewelry chambers of the harem. Should these profess themselves nonplussed, the opinion of the Sultan himself would be invoked.

Today the Master of Perfumes has been succeeded by the Frenchman, Coty, who manufactures scent on a larger scale and thinks nothing of selling the same bottle of perfume to all manner of different women in Asia, Africa, America—to white, yellow, and black.

**A**LONG the Bosphorus today, gaunt ruins of palaces and fortresses, scarred by the fire of revolution, point bleakly towards the sky like the tall, ragged cypress trees that share the general look of doom. Grimy mosques, their walls covered with Ford factory advertisements, recall an ancient faith competing with industrial maxims, living on in spite of the new age. Doors and windows of deserted homes are open to sun and rain. The brown rot of the air and the slimy green of the sea cover courtyards where Turkish officers once mounted Arab steeds. Encroaching waters lap the steps where princesses embarked in painted boats. The busy present takes no account of the past. While steamers, tugs, and crowded ferry boats fill the Bosphorus with clouds of pouring smoke;

coal barges dump their cargoes in the gardens of the former imperial homes.

Twenty years ago the Bosphorus, where Asia and Europe face each other across a narrow sea, was as rich in natural beauty as the Riviera, rival of the west. Here in those golden days before the war, princes and potentates of the Moslem world, the Sultan of Turkey, the Khedive of Egypt, merchants of Arabia and Palestine, and men of wealth and power built summer palaces of marble amid luxuriant gardens filled with eastern flowers.

Here in the shade of cypresses near cooling fountains officers, ministers, and diplomats gathered to discuss the menace of the Balkan wars at feasts recalling the magnificence of the thousand and one nights. On Sundays prettily painted boats manned by oarsmen in livery passed in procession to the Sweet Waters of Asia, rivers entering the Asian shore.

Today, as if in sympathy with the changing times, the Sweet Waters have shrunk and dwindled to narrow muddy creeks, making it impossible to row inland. The painted boats lie neglected in untidy shipyards; the liveried oarsmen are scattered, only a small number remaining in Istanbul. One of them, a sturdy handsome fellow is rowing the boat in which I write, his oar-blades dipping in the swiftly flowing Bosphorus with the precision of long practice. His coat is no longer bright. It is a western jacket, soiled and torn. Only his gallant bearing reminds me of the past.



*Despite its loss of prestige, due to the establishment of the capital at Ankara, down-town Istanbul is enjoying a lively commerce.*

High up on the Bosphorus banks, amid the green of Europe, the brown soil of Asia, sprawl Turkish graveyards, toppling tombstones carved with golden letters of the Koran gleaming in the light of the sun. Destitute and dreary are these mighty burial grounds; many of the graves lie open exposing skulls and bones; overturned tombstones cut into the shape of turbans or helmets are scattered on the ground. Forgotten are the soldiers of the Prophet, at rest in the shade of the dark green trees. Remembered only are the living soldiers of Mustapha Kemal, khaki-clad, ragged-looking veterans, fierce, victorious, symbolic of the untidy greatness of the New Turkey that ousted the failure and the corruption of the Old.

### Memories of the Bosphorus!

Jason and his Argonauts passing in search of the Golden Fleece. . . Saracen hordes crossing the straits to conquer Christian Constantinople. Fleets of the sultans assembling to raid Venice. . . . Byron pondering the Don Juan. . . Florence Nightingale planning hospitals at



*This picture of the Golden Horn was taken from one of the old Turkish cemeteries, where toppling tombstones and exposed graves bear witness to the change that has come over the land.*

Skutari... The Light Brigade en route for Balaclava... The palatial embassies of the Powers on the eve of the Great War... The Sick Man of Europe recovering to defend Gallipoli... The end of Istanbul as a capital. Crumbling palaces slowly fading into the sea.

\* \* \*

**T**HREE is no Rotary Club in Istanbul which I could not help feeling was a pity on account of the many English, American and other foreign traders in the city, who would, I am sure, be grateful for some social center other than the ordinary clubs in Pera and Moda, a residential quarter exclusively patronized by the English.

Rotary could do much to bridge the gap at present separating the European and Turkish communities and to improve relations between the Turkish authorities, intent on a policy of nationalism, and the foreign traders, often hampered by native officialdom.

Rotary, too, could help tourists and travelers to understand something of this great city and by putting them in touch with English and American residents do something towards breaking down the distressing snobbish barriers that, here as in other eastern towns, so often render social intercourse embarrassing.

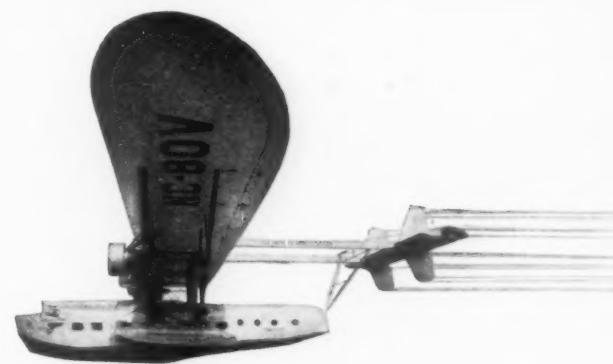
In no city that I have visited are the English so English, the Americans so American as in Istanbul. Each nationality considers his importance sufficient to warrant an exclusiveness without a parallel in western towns. Let Rotary invade Istanbul and spread its gospels of service, internationalism, and unselfishness among the national and social cliques of what should and, I am sure, will one day be regarded as the most international city in the world.

## The Willow

I KNOW they call you "weeping willow tree,"  
Yet, I have seen your misty loveliness  
Reach out fair arms, and quiver joyously,  
To feel the moonbeam's touch of fond caress.  
Shaken and rippled out by summer breeze,  
After a bath in sparkling raindrops there,  
Your slender leaves are tendrils of soft hair—  
Of floating hair that crowns no other trees.

And still they say you weep, when I have seen  
You wave, and then draw close your lacy shawl,  
So that I glimpsed the red dawn's glow between  
Its silver mesh. So lithe, so curved, so tall,  
Your dew damp garments sway or firmly cling  
As though they robed pale nuns whose rosaries  
swing.

—IDA NORTON MUNSON



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## Straight Ahead for Rotary!

[Continued from page 30]

We have epitomized an ideal of service as applied by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life. In action we seek constantly the improvement of the individual in his social, economic, and cultural life. We solidify the approach toward the goal by a warm personal world fellowship of men encouraged to know more, to do more, and to feel and to act with greater sympathy toward all men. The important thing in the organization is the individual Rotarian. He belongs to a Rotary club where he finds in the first instance a comradeship with the business and professional men of his community. The motive is not to make friendships and fellowships between nations or Rotary clubs, but between men. From the small beginning in the community, the Rotarian develops, over the years, this spirit of comradeship until he finds his place in a world fellowship of business and professional men.

**T**HE genius of Rotary lies in its world structure. The Rotarian naturally supports his local institutions with unabated loyalty, but his intelligent love for the homeland intensifies his interest in the welfare of people of other lands.

There has been no difference of opinion as to the ultimate goal of Rotary; we strive to move toward greater understanding. There has been from time to time difference of opinion as to the administrative structure. These differences have been directed toward matters of local administration. These differences are mainly attributable to a misunderstanding of the administrative structure. Rotary International's sole purpose is to encourage, promote, extend, and supervise Rotary throughout the world and to coordinate and generally direct the activities of Rotary International. Autonomy of action has never been given up by the clubs.

It will thus be manifest that those who suggest intermediate groupings for administration would be taking away from the Rotary clubs the inherent rights of administration which Rotary clubs have never indicated a desire to give up. The only powers which these clubs have delegated to Rotary International have just been enumerated. Those who would propose to decentralize administration by the creation of national and other groupings would in effect be creating a centralization which does not exist and will

undoubtedly meet with opposition from Rotary clubs throughout the organization. The clubs would be foolhardy to lose their identity as members of a world organization by being swallowed up in a national, state, or provincial group to which they would give up the time-honored autonomy which has been theirs since the beginning of the organization. It would be a calamity to divide Rotary into a number of intermediate principalities. To attempt to bring about decentralization would be to attempt to bring about that which already exists and, in the accomplishment of which, to lose the very thing which it was being sought to accomplish.

The success of an organization is judged by what it has achieved. Rotary is credited with being a remarkably successful organization; it is a fair inference that the machinery which it has used must have played a large part in this development. Its objectives have been a constant evolution. From its simple theme in 1908, which was the promotion of the business interests of its members and the spreading of the spirit of civic loyalty, there has been a constant progressive development. Within four years thereafter there has been added the objective of the promotion of progressive and honorable business methods and the promotion of a broad spirit of fraternity. As early as 1912 the basis of our present structure was laid. A few years later this significant addition was made—to stimulate the desire of each member to be of service to his fellow men and society in general—and in 1921 and 1922 the wider vision became ours of a world brotherhood devoted to the advancement of understanding, international peace, and goodwill.

Although there was a provision in the constitution from 1922 to 1927, permitting the establishment of national units, no group was formed to apply to the convention for such a centralized form of administration. The primary purpose of this enactment was to care for the situation in the British Isles. The acceptance by the British Rotarians of the provisions of the constitution for a national unit was not in furtherance of a desire to separate but to come further into the fold, into the world democracy. In 1927, Area Administration was written into the constitution by means of which the solidarity of the great world organization would

continue, but intermediate machinery for administration was made available. In the six years following no group has applied to avail itself of these provisions. Rotary clubs apparently desire complete autonomy. They desire to belong to a world commonwealth.

How different this all would have been had we been so unfortunate as to have started as many other organizations have with a setup whereby the individual Rotarian would have been a member of a Rotary club; Rotary clubs would have belonged to state or provincial organizations; these in turn would have been represented in national organizations which in turn would have elected delegates to a world confederation. We should then have paralleled the world political system with all its woes, its contentions, and its group-strivings.

We should have missed the world fellowship, man with man, born of a great common membership in one world organization. The rapid extension of Rotary clubs and the Rotary idea would have been almost impossible. The concentration upon a common goal would have been difficult. The fellowship would have been restricted. We can have anything in Rotary we desire, that is, if the majority approves. The majority is unquestionably intent upon keeping on in the building of one great world force. We are intent upon touching life with life with men world round. We may adapt our well-tried organization plan from time to time as need may indicate, but we shall stand by the fundamental which has been our genius.

**D**OUR common aspiration has been to further understanding between all men. There never was a time when service in the international field was more needed. Rotary is an oasis in a desert of nationalism. When times are tense, leadership exerts itself notwithstanding trying conditions and the field of greatest need. Camp-followers follow the course of least resistance. A Rotary speaker recently said "It is significant that Rotary not only survives these times but serves them." If we follow the sure course upon the structure through which we have found our success and upon which we have made our progress, there can be no question of our survival, especially if we serve our generation with increased vigor and intelligence. [Continued on page 50]



## A Curious Quiz —for Careful Checkers

**T**HIS is the second of a series of question and answer contests based on the contents of THE ROTARIAN Magazine.

Ten of the five-piece sets of Club Aluminum Hammercraft described on this page will be awarded to the ten Rotarians, ladies of Rotary or other members of their families, submitting the best sets of answers to the fifteen questions below.

### The Questions

1. What was the average monthly per capita sales tax collected last year in Mississippi?
2. What city is called the "Hub of New France"?
3. Who is the member of the Magazine Committee of Rotary International residing in Mexico City, Mexico?
4. Where was the first landing place of the pilgrims?
5. What contributor is a former national commander of the American Legion?
6. What Chinese Rotarian heads a leading publishing house in Shanghai?
7. What important Rotary meeting will be held in Switzerland in August?
8. What author in this issue recently conferred with President Roosevelt?
9. Who was Pierre Loti?
10. According to one author, how does trade differ from politics?
11. Name two clubs in which THE ROTARIAN was used as the basis for Rotary programs?
12. From what Latin word is "nobility" derived?
13. Name a moving picture referred to in one of the leading articles in this issue of THE ROTARIAN.
14. Which article did you like best? In not more than fifty words tell why.
15. In not more than fifty words give your suggestions of ways in which THE ROTARIAN can be made of greater interest to women readers.

### The Prizes

The 10½-inch frying pan browns evenly and quickly, with a minimum of fat.

The 4-quart saucepan, with close-fitting, "steam-seal" cover, is designed for "waterless" cooking of moist foods, and improved cooking of dry foods.

The new design coffee urn makes up to nine cups of clear sparkling coffee and keeps it hot an hour for table service.

The Club griddle-grill bakes pancakes, without grease or smoke, on one side and broils steaks and chops on the other.

The "ovenless" roaster (pictured above, and bottom right) is big enough to roast an 8-pound turkey.

### The Particulars

The contest is sponsored by THE ROTARIAN magazine. It is open to every Rotarian or member of his family. In no case will more than one of the ten sets of aluminum be awarded to a family. Employees of Rotary International are not eligible to compete.

Answers to all but the last two questions may be found somewhere in this issue of THE ROTARIAN.

All answers must be received at the offices of THE ROTARIAN not later than July 5, 1933. The editorial board of THE ROTARIAN will serve as judges of this and the May question-answer contests. Their decisions will be final. The winners of both contests will be announced in the August, 1933, ROTARIAN.

Address all correspondence to the SPECIAL CONTEST EDITOR, THE ROTARIAN, 211 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago.

Ten attractive and useful sets of Club Aluminum Hammercraft will be awarded for the ten best sets of answers to questions asked on this page.





## *Be Sure and Take Your Camera With You!*

**S**OME people get a thrill out of a 150-yard iron shot straight onto the green; others out of landing a fighting, speckled trout. There is nothing that gives quite the thrill that comes with taking a good, interesting picture. A camera or kodak therefore should be the first item of every vacationer's equipment.

Wherever you spend your vacation this year—in the Maine woods, Catilina, The Riviera, Paris, London, or sailing down to Rio, or taking in the Rotary Convention at Boston—be sure and take your camera.

Use it to make a permanent record of your experiences, and—send a few of your best efforts to *The Rotarian* to be entered in this magazine's vacation photographs competition. Four prizes will be given for the photographs judged the best—

**First Prize—\$200      Second Prize—\$100      Two Prizes—\$50 each**

Competition open to all Rotarians and non-Rotarians, except employees of Rotary International and *The Rotarian*.

You may submit any number of photographs desired.

Descriptive titles should accompany each picture.

On the back of each picture should be given the make of camera used. A jury of three prominent photographers (announced last month) will make the award.

Prize-winning photographs will be published in October and November Numbers.

Sufficient postage should accompany all photographs if contestant desires their return.

The competition closes August 15th, 1933, with an extension of time to Sept. 5th for contestants outside the United States and Canada.

Contest Editor, *The Rotarian*, 211 Wacker Drive, Chicago, U.S.A.



[Continued from page 48]

The world cries for a new leadership; let us continue to serve when service exacts the greatest toll. There is but one world organization of men in the social and economic world built upon our plan. Let us make it greater to serve these times. Encourage the individual Rotarian and the individual Rotary club in their service at home and abroad. Let us avoid the pitfalls of mass or corporate action as well as the substitution of state, provincial, and national strivings for individual initiative of Rotary clubs and Rotarians.

The economic crisis is to be measured not alone in economic values but in moral values. Individual responsibility is what makes for the rectitude of the group. Many who have opposed human socialism have acquiesced in a type of corporate socialism with its collective planning, control, and action whereby bloc has been opposed to bloc.

The welfare of the group has been substituted for the common weal.

**P**ROSPERITY and the much-desired security in the community and in the nation are not longer national considerations. International coöperation in the organization and rationalization of industry is the call of the hour; nor is this limited to industry. The same coöperation must apply in all human relationships. We may still develop with unabated zeal the great traditions upon which any nation has been built, yet in this development we may build constructively for ourselves and for others. The world has so changed that if we attempt to make progress today by working constructively for ourselves and destructively for others we shall only bring about our own destruction as well as that of others.

Rotary has become a world force built upon a world structure. Rotary must continue to be for the world, an aristocracy of intellect and service recruited from all parts of its great democracy and devoted to a common task for the well being of the peoples of the world. This we cannot do by building new frontiers within or between nations. If in our structure we know no frontiers we may continue better to strive to the end until the frontiers of nations shall ever increasingly cease to be dividing lines and shall become the great binding forces of the world. We shall contribute to the time when nation shall speak to nation even as Rotarian to Rotarian with an understanding born of knowledge of each other nurtured by love of one people for another, a great world fellowship.

## Looking Ahead in Rotary

"WE'VE dropped our 'dead wood,' and are now growing new shoots," laconically remarks a Rotary club secretary, announcing an increase in membership. His club isn't the only one.

At Augusta, Ga., the Rotary club has increased its membership from 83 to 96 with new members "as representative of the business and professional life of that community as you could possibly find," reports District Governor Ed. Flanders.

Word from Bombay, India: eight new members.

At Dowagiac, Mich., the roster of the Rotary clubs shows a recent fifty per cent increase.

Nampa, Ida., Rotarians have been adding leaves to their luncheon table. Reason? An increase in membership from 17 in January to 33 in March.

A new-member-a-month record was maintained by the Nancy, France, Rotary Club from July to December, 1932.

Eastport, Me., Rotarians recently numbered 16; now there are 21.

At Jennings, La., the Rotary club has grown from 21 to 28.

A 63 per cent increase in membership is reported from Angouleme, France, with a jump from 19 to 31.

## A Credo for a New Day

[Continued from page 8]

We had come to associate it with mere birth, with genealogical tables, with the descent from some family that for centuries had not been obliged to work for its daily living. We had forgotten its original meaning. But that meaning was a very simple one. The word contained the root of the Latin *gnoscere* which in our own tongue became to "know." And "noble" meant something that was worthy of general knowledge, something that was so eminently outstanding that it should be observed and should be known and honored by all men.

I am an historian and I have got to deal in facts. I do not expect to see this world turned into a paradise for many hundreds of thousands of years to come. But I can see no further excuse for any of those heart-breaking efforts by which the best of our race are trying to keep the world from slipping into annihilation, except the profound conviction that ultimately we shall be able to bring some sort of order into the present chaos that forces man to be man's worst enemy or perish, even as the weaker members of

The Weatherford, Okla., Rotary Club has increased its list of members from 20 to 31—a 55 per cent growth.

Atlanta, Ga., Rotarians have set a new all-time mark for membership in their club, the roster now being 220—instead of 205, the figures of a few months ago.

Eleven members of the Eagle Lake, Tex., Rotary Club recently were evening hosts to 20 eligible business men. The advantage accruing to the community from a live Rotary club were explained. Result: nine new members—and five more are in sight.

At Waycross, Ga., a soundly conducted membership effort has brought the roster from 15 to 25.

The Mexico City Rotary Club started the Rotary year with 78 members. Six have been lost, but 22 added.

Membership in the Rexburg, Ida., club had dropped to 14. Then some effort—and it became 26.

A steady increase in Rotary interest is accountable for a 26 to 34 increase in the Jonesboro, Ark., Rotary Club.

The Toronto, Canada, Rotary Club has taken in 24 new members during the current Rotary year.



## 6 Golf Lessons

1—The Grip	4—The Approach
2—The Drive	5—The Niblick
3—The Long Iron	6—The Putt

by

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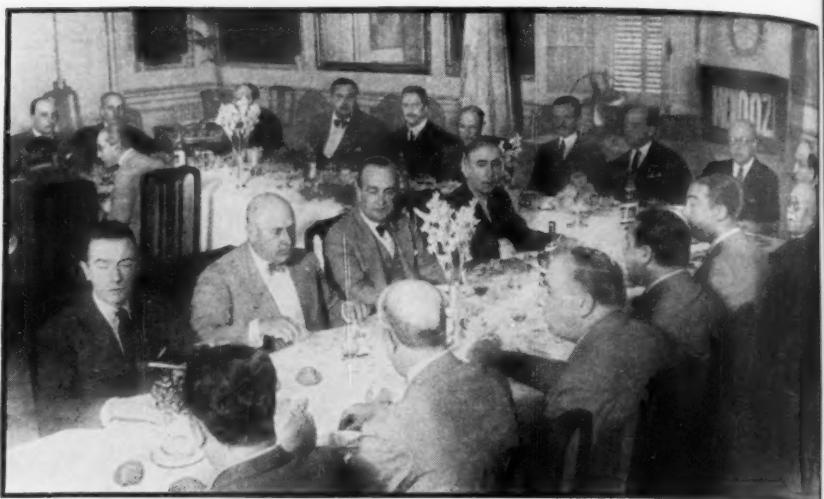
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When the foreign ministers of Argentina and Chile, Don Carlos Saavedra Lamas and Don Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, respectively, met at Mendoza, Argentina, to negotiate a commercial treaty, they were guests of the Rotary club . . . recognition of Rotary's interest in solving economic problems that estrange peoples, and a renewal of the pledge for eternal peace between these two nations, plighted twenty-nine years ago at the monument, "The Christ of the Andes."



## Pocketbooks—Yours and Mine

*Responsive to the challenge of the times, numerous Rotary clubs are devoting meetings to discussions of economic problems faced by communities, nations, and the world.*

**E**NGLAND—hummm! What happens over there is bye me. I've got to earn my bread and butter right here."

That response to a suggestion for a community club program on "England in World Trade" was made in a certain North American town a few years ago. Perhaps it was a typical reaction then; certainly it would not be so today.

Every newspaper is bringing home even to the smallest village the fact that the price of its wheat, its cotton, its sugar beets, is affected by events in distant lands. With every legislature in the world acting on fiscal matters of the widest import, with the London Economic Conference just around the corner, a workable understanding of basic economic problems becomes of utmost importance to the business and professional man.

Alert Rotary clubs appreciate this, and frequent echoes reach Rotary International's secretariat of meetings devoted to discussion of economic affairs. The Rotary Club of Shanghai, China, for example, recently held a review of this sort. That it was timely and informative is evidenced by extended editorial mention in the *Shanghai Finance and Commerce*. Especially significant is this paragraph:

"Acting on the belief that co-operation will never be secured until there is a fuller realization that the commercial interests of the various nations are interdependent, Rotary International sent out a call to its several thousand branches to discuss economic questions from this point of view and the meeting on Thursday was the response in a small way by the Shanghai branch. If such an example were followed by all organizations, directly or even indirectly connected with trade, we might

see gradually the formation of opinion strong enough to have an appreciable effect upon the international conferences, which hitherto have proved so disappointing in their results, and something of value might be accomplished."

President Clinton Anderson's vigorous article, "Is This Rotary's Hour to Speak?" in the December ROTARIAN, urged Rotary clubs to make studies of the economic situation. "Such a study," he declared, "cooperatively pursued in thousands of communities, should enable us to see more clearly how we got into our present difficulties—which is the first step toward finding how to get out. Surely it is not too idealistic to hope that out of the discussions of hundreds of thousands of thinking men there might come a ray of light which we could all perceive and be willing to follow. We would then be ready to throw our vast manpower into the solution of the problem, not as isolated individuals but as cohesive units."

Another such stimulant to club discussion during the present Rotary year was the leaflet "Discussion of Economic Problems in Rotary Clubs," by Chairman Walter Head of the North American Economic Advisory Committee. The Rotary Club of Vero Beach, Florida, devoted a meeting to the discussion of this leaflet and reported it one of the most fascinating and timely programs the club had enjoyed in many months. The program committee was advised to plan a series of meetings at which the economic problems presented could be further discussed.

Many Rotary clubs are using articles in THE ROTARIAN as a basis for enlightening programs on economic problems. At Aurora, Nebraska, for instance, unusually

wide participation has been secured at roundtable discussions because members were asked to post themselves on the day's question by reading a certain article in the current ROTARIAN and, if possible, some of the "For Further Reading" references listed on the last page of each issue. The three-sided debate on war debts in the March ROTARIAN provided an informational background for Rotarian listeners when the secretary of the club at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Isle, Canada, compared the English, French, and American points of view. Other clubs are using the monthly debates to develop intra-club debates, with representative members taking part.

**E**SPECIALLY noteworthy among Rotary-inspired forums, was the one organized by the Rotary Club of Dayton, Ohio. It numbered 108 young men, including twenty-one members of the club. Capable speakers were secured from nearby universities for a series of ten weekly lectures on a wide range of economic subjects. A fee of \$2.50 for the course was charged to cover expenses.

The Rotary Club of Havana, Cuba, in cooperation with the other Rotary clubs of the Twenty-fifth District, organized a meeting of representatives of all the commercial, industrial, and agricultural associations of Cuba, to launch a campaign to work for closer understanding and better commercial relations between the peoples of Cuba and the United States.

The Rotary Club of Chicago recently was addressed by Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the *Chicago Tribune*. His talk on reduction in governmental expenditures was broadcast over one of

the leading radio stations in the city. In a long letter to the secretariat on "What Rotary Clubs Ought to Be Doing," Joseph W. ("Bud") Jackson, past Rotary International director, says that Rotary's greatest opportunity just now is to help Rotarians to understand the problems of relief, and to work in co-operation with the local organizations, giving thought to the proper plan for meeting these problems and furnishing the energy to carry them out. His club, the Rotary Club of Madison, Wisconsin, brought together the city and county officials and developed a program of employment. The Madison Rotary Club, the Rotary Club of Seattle, Washington, and perhaps a number of others, have a "Confidential Business Problems Committee" to which members can go for consideration of their own personal business problems.

**R**OTARIANS of Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg report a constructive move of a different character. They met in Anvers (Antwerp) to study the possibilities and means for economic *rapprochement* between Holland on the one hand and the economic union of Belgium and Luxembourg on the other. A small committee was chosen, as an outgrowth of the meeting, to continue the study and develop specific objectives.

The Rotary clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, too, have applied themselves in various ways to a study of economic conditions and have taken several definite steps to put their plans into action. These include barter and exchange systems, workshops for unemployed artisans, clubhouses for the unemployed, etc. Their outstanding project, however, is the Bristol Scheme, named for the Rotary Club of Bristol, which launched a campaign to organize "Spending for Employment." This has been taken up in a large number of cities and more than a million pounds has been pledged by citizens generally to give work to unemployed.

From Praha (Prague) comes word of a Rotary club discussion on the aspects of the world economic depression as it manifests itself in the (a) industrial and (b) agricultural parts of Czechoslovakia. The forum developed the feeling that while social measures make the suffering caused by unemployment less severe, the burden laid upon the taxpayer is that much heavier. Consideration was given to various remedies which might be made effective through proper economic agreements with neighboring countries.

The Rotary Club of Perth, Australia, inspired by District Governor Sinclair McGibbon, a member of that club, sent

to various Rotary clubs over the world a statement giving the particulars of Australia's economic position and asking in return the views of that club on their own economic situation. Several papers were received and discussed at an open forum meeting of the club. After another discussion, the club adopted resolutions suggesting that Rotary International consider obtaining from each Rotary club its views on the world economic crisis and what might be done about it.

All of these activities carry out the

spirit of Resolution 31 adopted at the Seattle Convention, "To call for international co-operation," which says in part (for complete text see page 263, Seattle Convention Proceedings):

"Resolved that Rotarians be encouraged to study the problems of international restrictions and barriers and international finance and trade . . . so that the economic warfare between peoples may be replaced by cordial, cooperative *rapprochement* of peoples leading to the welfare of all mankind . . ."



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## Anything Can Happen—In Golf!

[Continued from page 27]

accurate analysis of the golf swing. By examining the swings of numbers of first-rate players, it has been possible to find certain movements which, because they are repeated in the swings of so many successful players, can be regarded as fundamentals. There is no reason for any important difference of opinion in respect to these, although all instructors and writers may not choose exactly the same words to describe the movements. But the knowledge and understanding of these fundamentals could very safely be used as a yardstick with which to measure the comparative soundness of an instructor's ideas.

**T**HE professional of today is no longer a club-maker and he rarely has very much to do with greenskeeping. More and more he is becoming a professional man in the broader sense of the term. His most important duty is to instruct, and to advise upon selection of implements. Both jobs require specialized knowledge and training. The competent "pro" deserves the confidence and respect of the people he serves, and he deserves a mark to distinguish him from untrained incompetents who may be seeking his job.

Another correspondent wrote me the other day that he was having difficulty with his short approach shots.

"What is the proper shot to be played from a distance of twenty feet or less from the pin," he asks. "This may sound

like a foolish question," he continued, "but at the present time I am in doubt whenever I have the shot to play. I wonder whether to pitch five feet short of the pin with a niblick or to use a four-iron and run the shot. As a result, I usually take a six-iron and play a shot without confidence and without success."

It may comfort him to learn that his troubles are shared by many, many players of more age and experience than he. There is a greater variety in the short approach than in any other department of the game. To play these shots consistently well requires more experience and judgment than is called for anywhere else on a golf course. A drive is nearly always a drive, and a mashie shot, just a mashie shot, but a chip may be anything, and it rarely is the same thing twice. Especially over keen greens a man must be a good judge of slopes and the speed of the putting surface, and he must also be keenly appreciative of the effect upon the roll of the ball to be had from the lie of the ball, the loft of the club, and the trajectory of its brief flight.

The two most important rules to observe are, first, to pitch over intervening fairway or rough on to the putting surface whenever possible, and second, to play a straight-forward shot without backspin wherever possible. In other words, when sizing up the shot, let the player ask himself a few questions in this order.

"Is there room between the edge of the

green and the flag for me to pitch to the green with a normal shot?"

"If so, with what club?"

"If not, can I pitch to the green with backspin and stop the ball quickly enough?"

"If I can, will that shot be more risky than running the ball with a straight faced club over the intervening ground?"

Of course, all these questions are more easily put than answered correctly. Experience means everything, for every factor—ground, wind, slope, lie—everything must be accounted for and valued accurately.

**N**EXT to the short approach, putting causes us as much real anguish as any other department of the game. Putting tips or hints are plentiful and easy to come by, for at one time or another every golfer has "discovered" the secret of good putting, and in the expanding fullness of his joyous heart, he has made it his duty to enlighten all within the reach of his voice. Most average golfers are willing to admit that they know nothing about playing a long iron shot or a delicate pitch, but a lot of them "can putt with anyone." And always his method is the only one and must be followed in every minute detail.

It is perfectly true that any golfer starting out has a better chance to become expert with his putter than with any other club. The mechanics are simple and there is a greater latitude here for individual expression and the accommodation of physical differences. I do not believe in prescribing the putting stroke in a perfectly definite inflexible way. I think it is better to define a general purpose, leaving to the individual the business of accomplishing it according to his own ideas.

But here is a putting plan which has never failed to help bring my putting back to form when it has gone off, and, so far as I know, has never failed to help other people who have tried it. It has the virtues of being simple and objective—it is easy to take hold of, with something to sink your teeth in.

It is this: When making a putt of any length, first, select carefully the line which you want the ball to follow; second, align the face of your putter exactly square to this line, and third, think of *nothing* but hitting straight through along the line on which you want the ball to start.

It is possible that this may sound a bit worse than simple. At first, it may seem

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like nothing at all. But I assure you that on the putting green it requires far more effort than elsewhere to keep the attention upon the all-important performance of hitting the ball. In nine cases out of ten, the player diffuses his effort. He fails to conclude the operation of deciding upon the line before he begins to swing the club. Let him do one thing at a time, and finish and dismiss one detail before he busies himself with another.

Accurate striking of the ball is the first necessity, for without it the most exact appraisement of slope and speed will count for nothing. Most bad putts are indecisively struck, and the indecision comes from the confusion in the player's mind, when he attempts to execute the stroke before he has decided what he wants to do. He cannot expect to strike the ball truly when he is uncertain of the correct line, or when he is worrying about irregularities in the green. These things are the cause of looking-up, flinching, jabbing, and almost everything else that can be done to spoil the putt. Once the line has been selected, that is the end of that; the next thing is to hit the ball, not in the general direction of the hole with more hope than assurance, but to the exact spot which has been selected, be it right or wrong.

I feel some little hesitancy in stressing this as a plan at all, because it is so obviously the logical procedure. Many players will no doubt insist that this is what they always do, when as a matter of fact their methods are a good deal more haphazard. I only ask that they play a few rounds, making sure on each green that they follow this procedure to the letter. I have never known it to fail to help.

**A**ND, as a concluding word, "play the hole out." I like to recall an incident which was amusing, and yet illustrative of one great truth concerning the game of golf.

Two friends were starting out to play a match in a club tournament. They were better-than-average golfers, about in the 85 class. They had driven from the first tee and started off together down the fairway, when a third friend, something of a wag, called from the club-house veranda.

"Arthur! Oh, Arthur!" he called and when both players turned, "Remember, no matter what happens, don't pick up!"

A hole is never lost or won until one ball is in the *hole* in fewer strokes than the other has played. Anything can happen—in golf! And it is a most helpful attitude for any sort of golfer, average or

expert, to have, to keep on hitting the ball and keep on trying.

Some people are always going to be trying to remove the uncertainties from the game with larger holes, second shot rewards, and the like. But when and if they do, they will remove the excitement and thrill as well.

Illustrations of strange things happening in golf matches are not hard to find. Any of us can recall occasions when a trick of fortune either deprived us of a hole or an advantage seemingly secure or gave us a victory which we in no way deserved. And in such events skill enters into the picture scarcely at all.

**I**N such instance, and of startling effect, occurred at Worcester in 1925 when Willie MacFarlane and I were playing off a tie in the National Open. In the first play-off, Willie had a lead of two strokes as we teed off on the fourteenth hole. Here he hit a beautiful tee shot, while I half smothered mine. My ball failed to get out of the rough and when I tried to use a spoon in an effort to reach the green, I sliced the shot badly into some more rough almost a hundred yards from the flag. When Willie pitched his second nicely on fifteen feet from the hole, my hopes appeared to be entirely gone. Already two down, I appeared certain of losing one, possibly two more strokes, which would have been the end, with only four holes left to play.

I was thinking about all this as I walked to my ball. I was ready to give up. But my niblick pitch hit the green and rolled straight into the cup for a three. Willie, shaken perhaps, went for his putt, now to protect his lead rather than increase it, slipped a yard past, and missed that one. I had gained two strokes instead of losing two, as I might have, and this enabled me to come out even in the first play-off, although Willie beat me in the later one.

Skill has almost nothing to do with a thing like that. Given this shot to play and one stroke in which to hole out a ten or twenty handicap player would be almost as likely to make it as any professional. The hole-in-one reports prove this. A hundred average golfers make holes-in-one to each expert.

The mental attitude is important. One must keep on trying and keep on hitting the ball so that he may have a chance to enjoy a lucky break like this. But on the other hand he must always be on guard lest his opponent surprise him with one of his own. Whether up or down, whether it is you in the bunker or the other fellow, anything can happen in golf!



Beautiful Lake Quareau, in the Laurentian Mountains north of Montreal

## Visit

# Quebec

*The Hub of New France*

**I**N your way to the Convention, or after your labors at the great gathering of brother Rotarians have been completed, spend a few days in the oldest province of the Dominion of Canada.

Turn back the pages of history, enter into communion with men and women and things of centuries gone by, and at the same time admire wonderous scenery, live in modern comfort, and bask in the far-famed French Canadian hospitality.

Memories of the past, when knightly adventurers of France first landed on the shores of North America, souvenirs of the days of early settlement when white men wrested from the wilderness and the natives a new kingdom for the King of France, are found at every turn of the road.

Some of those memorials have suffered from the relentless onslaught of time and the ravages of climatic changes, but the French soul, the traditions, customs and habits, the language of Brittany, Normandy and Poitou have stood the test of time and are still alive in the old Province of Quebec.

There is a wonderful variety of scenery, mellow, sweet, restful, grand and even awe-inspiring, and it is all accessible by first class, well maintained roads. Government inspected hotels, tourist camps, camping sites, accommodation of every description with wholesome good food, garage facilities, gas and oil supply stations, and all the other required comforts and facilities are available in every part of the Province.

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## Rotary Turns to Boston

[Continued from page 18]

proxies in the election of a district governor. Another would change the "make up" rules for attendance credit at another Rotary club by allowing a longer time. Another would extend the term of office of the president and other international officers to two years.

Surely these few high spots are sufficient evidence of the vital importance of sending representatives from every Rotary club. Which way shall Rotary go? The answer, my fellow-Rotarians, is in your hands, and in the hands of the delegates you send to Boston.

**I**F YOU have wrinkled your forehead over the problems outlined above, then put aside these questions for a moment and glance at the following variety of tempting offerings prepared for the pleasure of you and your family.

What's doing in the world of Rotary, from the lips of those who represent the Rotarians of upwards of sixty countries; brilliant oratory in brief but thrilling minutes; dissection of the Rotary club by past masters with the tools; the world picture today by those whose standing qualifies them to speak with assurance; and a program of entertainment which will serve to cement the friendships so rapidly begun at Rotary conventions. Tuesday's program will feature "The Club" with the various craft assemblies open for frank discussion.

May we present a few thumb-nail

*The Statler Hotel will be one of the centers of activities during the Convention. Here is the office of the Rotary Club of Boston, a lounge room for the district governors, and conference rooms for the Resolutions Committees.*

sketches of these program notables before we wax enthusiastic on the entertainment? Dr. Fong Sec from Shanghai, head of a leading publishing house in China and incoming director; Wilfrid Andrews, a member of the board of directors from Britain and Ireland this year and one of the most forceful speakers in Rotary; Herbert Schofield, the learned, scholarly and yet simple expositor of the ideals of Rotary in every day application; Robert Lincoln O'Brien, brilliant publisher of the *Boston Herald*, serving now as the chairman of the United States Tariff Commission; Sir Robert Falconer of Toronto, Canada; Maurice Duperrey of Paris, France; W. de Cock Buning of The Hague, Holland; Frank Milner of Oamaru, New Zealand, and others who deserve our attention.

If it is your duty to attend the Boston convention, rest assured that it will be a pleasant one. It would be impossible to "oversell" New England as a place to spend a week or two, from whatever standpoint—historic, scenic, outdoor sports, climate, attractions, variety of diversions, and, most important of all, hospitality. Let these few convention entertainment features summarized below convince you of the earnest effort by the Boston Rotarians to make "Rotary Convention Week" a busy and a delightful interlude for you.

Each evening there is a large scale program of entertainment planned to please



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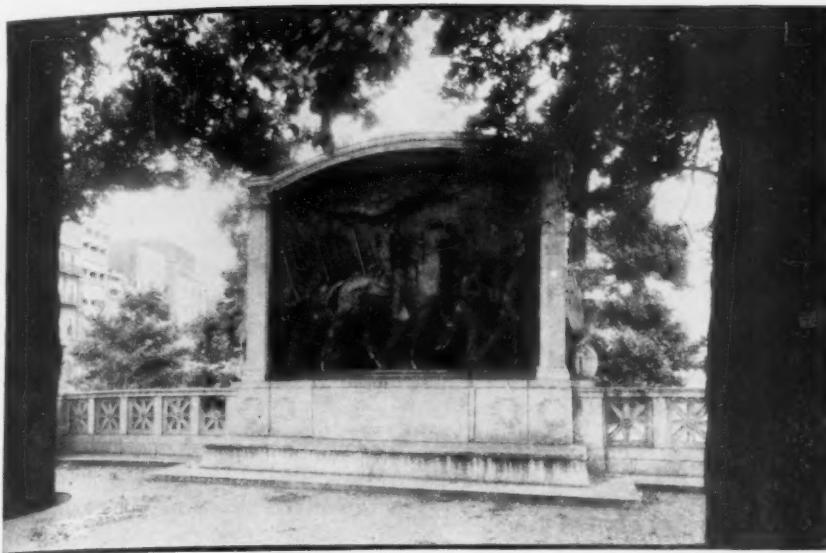


Photo: Publishers' Photo Service

Boston is noted for its many beautiful monuments of historical significance. Opposite the State House, in Boston's famous Common, is this memorial to Robert Gould Shaw, a colonel in the Civil War, killed in action.

everybody, starting after the district and reunion dinners. All of these will serve as get-together attractions, but the first one on Monday naturally launches this theme so it is labelled "international fellowship night," and is filled with a great variety of diversions in the convention auditorium and House of Friendship—a concert by Walter Smith's band, a dance program, movies, and a special program of entertainment in the House of Friendship.

**I**N Tuesday evening, the Boston Symphony Orchestra concert is the great attraction and that needs no elaboration. Wednesday evening is the president's reception and ball, the convention's leading social event. Thursday evening there will be a steamer trip along the Massachusetts shore, with dancing and other amusements on board. These are the main items on the entertainment menu. Your five-dollar registration fee buys your ticket to all of them. Besides all this, the ladies have two special affairs on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons—motor trips through beautiful sections of the city and its suburbs, a garden party, and a visit to historic scenes, mixed and served in two portions.

The New England Rotarians are back-

**R**OTARIANS desiring information regarding special trains, rates, hotel accommodations, etc., for the Rotary Convention in Boston, June 26 to 30, can secure full details by communicating with their local club secretary or On-to-Boston committee chairman or by writing to Convention Manager Howard Feighner, Rotary Convention Headquarters, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass. Information relative to vacation trips before or after the convention can be secured by communicating with the Vacation Bureau, THE ROTARIAN, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

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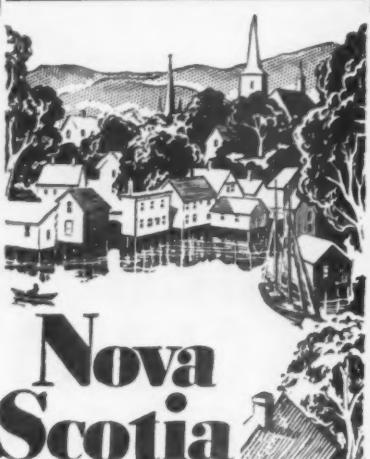
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## Is the Sales Tax Sound Policy?—Yes

[Continued from page 13]

Commerce and Business of the University of Mississippi. This is a very valuable study for anyone interested in any aspect of the Mississippi law. The conclusions in Dr. Bell's published report are as follows:

1. The tax is exceeding estimates as a revenue producer.

2. According to the opinion of the majority of merchants interviewed, the tax is being generally paid; that is, there is not an excessive amount of evasion.

3. The tax is being economically administered. The cost of collection for the first eight months of the operation of the law was only 3.8 percent. This is a good record for a new tax. The income tax, which has been in operation nine years, costs 3.8 percent to administer. The ad valorem property tax, which has been in operation continuously since 1870, costs approximately 5 percent.

4. The sales tax has proved itself possible of administration.

5. Taking into consideration the fact that the tax is a new one for the present generation of Mississippians, it is not an unpopular tax. A substantial majority of merchants and manufacturers approve it. The consumer registers far more approval than disapproval. The spread of the tax over the year and the small size of the payments appeal to the taxpayer.

6. In the main, merchants shift the tax.

7. There is little loss of business in the state due to the tax.

8. The incidence of the tax is primarily on the consumer.

9. Failure to shift the tax is due either

to the lack of cooperation among the merchants or to small sales of certain types of merchandise.

10. The sales tax, judged by its efficiency as a revenue producer, and by its reaction on business in the state at a time of great business distress as a result of the most severe depression the business world has ever experienced, has justified itself, at least, as an emergency measure.

**T**HE question is frequently asked as to whether or not the Mississippi sales tax has reduced ad valorem or other taxes. The answer involves a knowledge of the state's revenue situation at the time the sales tax law was enacted. The legislative estimate of revenues for the years 1932 and 1933 included ad valorem revenues of substantially \$4,000,000 annually. This amount was arrived at by assuming a state tax levy of eight mills. Governmental costs for the state, as expressed in terms of appropriations, were reduced by approximately one-third under the previous biennial period. The budget was actually balanced. The reductions in appropriations brought the total appropriation figure down to approximately \$10,000,000 for each year, 1932 and 1933.

An amount of revenue sufficient to cover this, with a reasonable factor of safety, was provided from various sources. It was universally agreed that there should be no increase in the ad valorem levy of eight mills. As pointed out above, this would produce \$4,000,000 of the \$10,000,000 necessary for each year. This left

The Mississippi retail sales tax, some authorities say, has resulted in little loss to the individual merchant.



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\$6,000,000 to be raised through other taxes.

Rather than increase the burden on sources already established, Governor Conner urged and the legislature adopted the sales tax as a means of producing the additional necessary revenue. The amount needed was \$2,000,000. The sales tax was estimated to yield this amount for the full year. On the basis of an ad valorem assessment of \$500,000,000, an additional levy of four mills would have been necessary to produce the same amount of revenue derived from the present sales tax. This would have meant an increase in the state ad valorem levy of four mills, or a twelve mill levy instead of eight. In other words, the sales tax has already reduced ad valorem taxes, in a very real sense, by rendering unnecessary a 50 percent ad valorem increase.

I had a visit last fall from one of the ablest and wisest of American economists specializing in the field of taxation. This was my old friend Dr. Thomas S. Adams

of Yale—"Tommy" Adams, now of blessed memory. Dr. Adams looked over what we were doing in Mississippi, and pronounced it good. He had just come from an extensive survey of sales tax operations in Canada. He was entirely satisfied with what he had found there.

I ventured the suggestion that if any certain tax proved workable under the conditions to which it was applied, was not discriminatory, was reasonably acceptable to those who paid it, and accomplished its purpose in producing revenue, such tax should be considered sound, regardless of theoretical arguments against it. Dr. Adams agreed without reservation to my suggestion. Neither he nor I thereby meant that such tax would operate uniformly under all conditions and in all places. The common sense of the matter is that the sales tax may be a perfectly sound proposition in Mississippi, where it has proven workable and satisfactory, but its soundness in other states remains to be proven by each separate experience.

## Is the Sales Tax Sound Policy? — No

[Continued from page 15]

This costly situation, which is more or less exasperating, may be ignored in a general consideration of this subject, but if merchants are interviewed, as I have interviewed scores of them, it would be readily seen that the effort and inconvenience, to say nothing of the expense, are irksome. The cost of collecting this tax from the merchants may be low, but the cost of collecting from their customers is immeasurably high.

THE retail sales tax lacks fiscal adequacy, that is, productivity. A two percent sales tax on all merchandise sold, on all telephone, telegraph, power, light, and gas bills, on all intra-state railroad passenger and freight receipts, and a one-eighth of one percent jobbers' tax, and a one-quarter of one percent manufacturers' tax, all combined in Mississippi yielded but two million dollars. Compared with the total taxes paid to the state, counties, municipalities, and other subdivisions, this is a mere bagatelle. In truth, the mountain labored.

Eight mills ad valorem brought the state only four million dollars. If this were replaced by a sales tax, it would be necessary to increase the sales tax to six percent. A six percent sales tax would be confiscatory to business. And yet, even with a six percent sales tax there could be comparatively little property tax relief,

for the burden in this state, as in other states, is largely with local, county, and municipal governments. A low sales tax does not justify the immense effort and annoyance. A high sales tax would be ruinous to the business life of any state.

The structure of the sales tax is simple, but the system of collecting it from the public is both complex and complicated. Many merchants absorb the tax. Others shift it along to their customers. There are varied schedules of collections. For example, grocery merchants of McComb, Mississippi, (population 10,057) adopted the following schedule: sales from \$.01 to \$.19 tax exempt; \$.20 to \$.59, one cent tax; \$.60 to \$1.19, two cents tax; \$1.20 to \$1.59, three cents tax; and on up.

After a few months it was discovered that this schedule was inadequate for suburban grocers because the average sales were so low that most of the trade fell in the tax exempt classification. Uptown stores in most instances lost a few cents daily or broke even on this schedule. Credit grocers found it simple enough because they charged the two percent to their accounts at the end of the month.

Dry goods stores in this city adopted the following schedule: sales under \$.25 tax exempt; \$.26 to \$.74, one cent tax; \$.75 to \$1.25, two cents tax. Drug stores maintained a schedule of their own ar-

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angement. Five and ten cent stores absorb the tax. Stores selling usually in odd figures such as 23 cents, 48 cents, 97 cents, find it easy to absorb and collect the tax.

One haberdasher whose chief competitor absorbs the sales tax exclaimed, "Most of my items are sold in even figures, 25 cents, 50 cents and a dollar. How can I absorb the tax without a loss? But what else is there to do?" This lack of uniformity indicates the complexity of this type of taxation.

**T**HE retail sales tax is also a disturbing factor in business. Conditions would be different if all states adopted the sales tax law. But why fool ourselves? All states will not adopt such a system. With border states free from this commercial handicap, home merchants are penalized. Particularly is this true in border counties, and thirty-four of Mississippi's eighty-two counties are on the border.

Incidentally, we should not confuse a federal sales tax with a retail sales tax. If the federal government were to impose a sales tax, it would be collected directly from the manufacturer; from the tire maker, for example, and not from ten thousand retail tire dealers. It would be a different situation entirely.

Mail order houses are indisputably benefited by a retail sales tax. All out-of-state merchants can offer a discount equivalent to the sales tax charged within the state. A discount is a sales advantage. Large operators would welcome a shifting of the tax from property to a sales tax. It would be simple enough for such operators to purchase most of their merchandise from without the state and thus es-

cape taxation. Talk about tax dodgers! The retail sales tax points the way. Furthermore, if a tariff is a protection to business, then, most assuredly and undeniably, a retail sales tax is the reverse.

Now here is another serious objection. At best, people complain a great deal about taxes. Why remind the public every hour of the day of tribute to Caesar? Why demand taxes every time a person buys a meal, a hotel room, or a pair of socks? There is a moral liability to good government in this situation. It is psychologically bad. Instead of being a painless tax, as advocates say, it is a constant dull headache. This form of taxation creates resentment, and this resentment is registered against the government. People are human, and the human element of people cannot be disregarded. In Mississippi many complaints have been silenced because of a patriotic realization that our state is confronting an emergency, but despite this appeal to patriotism and reason, the sales tax is unpopular and unwanted.

In a consideration of this problem, we cannot overlook the nature of politicians. It is characteristic of them to spend all of the money at their command. The constant demands of the public make this true, but it is true nevertheless. If a retail sales tax is permitted to become permanent in the states of the union, it is highly likely that it will only be an additional tax rather than a transfer of taxation from a tangible to an intangible source. In 1924 Mississippi adopted an income tax. It was advocated as a "lieu" tax. Instead, it became just another tax. Property continued to bear its customary

*Hotel managers not only have had to explain the tax to their waitresses, but instruct them in what to say to irate customers.*



burden. There is a likely danger that a retail sales tax might become an additional tax rather than a "lieu" tax.

Incidentally, when a renter pays a sales tax, he should rightfully expect a reduction in his rent. But, is it likely that if a landlord did get as much as a two or even a four mill reduction on his present ad valorem assessment of from forty to ninety mills, that he would pass this benefit to his tenant? Everyone knows the answer. It is just another means of transferring a greater share of the burden to the people who are on the bottom rung of the economic ladder.

There has been no ad valorem tax decrease in Mississippi since the advent of the sales tax. However, in fairness to the advocates of the retail sales tax, it should

be definitely pointed out that an increase in ad valorem would likely have otherwise been essential, due to the sudden and drastic reduction in property assessments.

The United States is in a mood to consider any tax panacea. But the states of this nation will do well to consider the unsoundness of the retail sales tax policy. Founded on fallacy; unneeded, except possibly as an emergency; unequitable to merchants and customers alike; uneconomical to administer, considering the army of unpaid and harassed merchant-collectors; inadequately productive in view of the small percentage of the state's total revenue returned, the retail sales tax is just another tax burden, psychologically dangerous, commercially harmful, and socially unjust.

## International Folly—Unlimited

[Continued from page 21]

in the course of such an expedition that Columbus discovered America, that Magellan circumnavigated the earth. The grand Elizabethan struggle with Spain, culminating in the collapse of the Spanish Armada, was a battle for trade routes across the newly discovered oceans. Spices and silks, the sale of linens and woolens—these moved countries to risk their bravest men.

In more recent times, the dislocation of the trade routes during the Great War brought about a disarrangement of foreign-trade relations which has not yet been corrected and which is undoubtedly the largest single factor in the depression. For whereas the foreign trade of the United States involves only about ten per cent of the trade of the country, it is the very life of such countries as Great Britain, Germany, and Japan. And in the organization of world economy, it is impossible for the United States and, let us say, France to be prosperous as long as such countries as Great Britain, Germany, and Japan are in economic doldrums.

**I**NE need only watch the effect of the fall of the pound upon commodity prices throughout the world, upon cotton and wheat, upon Japanese silk and Javanese rubber, upon currencies everywhere, to realize how closely we have all become bound together and how utterly dependent one country is upon the prosperity and well-being of its neighbors.

Now, in these days of economic sluggishness, innumerable schemes are propounded by great minds for plucking mankind out of despair. Some of these schemes are horribly nihilistic, like those

set forth by the technocrats who believe that man, having invented the machine, is to become a slave to it, to be destroyed by it as the horse was replaced by the motor-car and the tractor. The world is filling up. The machine is operating so rapidly and so effectively that soon the miner and the farmer will enjoy luxuries such as Julius Caesar never dreamed could exist on this earth.

There will be no need for foreign trade, if the technocrats are right, because everywhere the machine will produce everything that might be required, and man will everywhere work only a few hours a day. In fact, man will become a surplus: he will not even be utilizable as a polisher of robots, for they will be made of stainless steel. Man will sit and grow fat and inert, except a few brilliant minds who will control the operations of the machine during their spare moments when they are not writing symphonies or sonnets.

Why a deadly picture of man—inert, inactive, functionless, meaningless, controlled by machines, operating as a slave to machines! What a deadening picture to have been produced by only three years of depression! How it contrasts with the buoyant vistas of the man of 1928 who lived in the clouds of the new economics, or the hopefulness of 1929 when prosperity was just around the corner!

The essence of this contrast is the unbalanced thinking of those who envisioned an economic world of a weird geometric progressions where  $2+2$  really produced 16, so that one never thought in terms of consumption of goods, but only in terms of production, and those who today, living in terror of the results

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### Ladies of Rotary—

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of their own labors, are still thinking only in terms of production.

Actually, the problem that faces man today is the distribution of his goods. Let it be realized that the three countries I have taken as examples have a total population of close to 700,000,000 human beings and that if we add to them such countries as India, Persia, Afghanistan, the Malay States, Java, Sumatra, the Philippines, and all the islands of the Pacific, there will be more than a thousand million human beings.

This vast mass of human beings are not suffering from the overproduction of the machine. They have not too many things or too much goods or too great a mechanization. Their problem is that they have too little of the THINGS of which the United States and Europe have too much. Their standard of living is not so high that they suffer from an inadequacy of work to do—they work too hard and too many hours and lack leisure. They need not debate whether they will go from place to place by railroad or motor-car or airplane; their problem is to build more railroads, to build more roads, to lay out air-lines. When one takes just these figures, the picture appears in its correct focus:

#### Area—

China: 4,055,540 square miles  
United States: 3,738,400 square miles  
(Including possessions)

#### Railways—

China: 11,000 miles  
United States: 250,000 miles

There is ample opportunity in just this one field of human endeavor, in the building and equipping and maintenance of railroads in these countries to keep the existent machinery of production in these fields throughout the world active for many years. The problem involved here is not that there is too much goods in the world or too much machinery to make these goods, but rather that we have not adequately and effectively organized the exchange of goods, that is, the process of international distribution.

Facing the problem of foreign trade realistically, one finds that the principal impediment to the development of an efficient distributive agency, is international politics and racial prejudices. The exchange of goods moves steadily so long as no artificial barriers, no political obstacles, are erected to limit free economic intercourse among nations. Such a barrier as the tariff seems to be inevitable in the modern national state, but "spite tariffs," that is, barriers erected, not as part of a national economic program but rather as

a political weapon, serve to check trade and to prevent the free movement of goods.

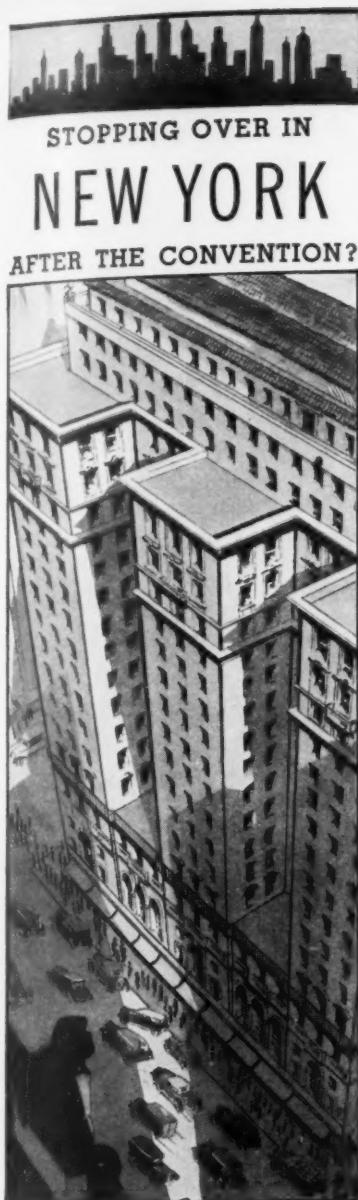
The post-war tariffs in Europe and the United States have done more to delay the liquidation of the evils of the Great War than any other agency. They have created a world of hatreds such as never existed before the war. They have developed suspicion and misunderstanding; they have given rise to an international fear psychology involving the preservation of the very bread of each country. As long as "spite tariffs" continue to molest human relations, it is impossible to have either a peaceful or a prosperous world for this or any generation.

**B**UT the tariff alone cannot be blamed for all the barriers to the distribution of goods. An unwillingness to grasp the essentials of the problems of other countries, an inflexibility in appraising other human beings, a positiveness as to racial inferiorities, a deadly arrogance which engenders national enmities—these are even higher barriers than tariffs and fluctuating exchange rates. These are the psychological factors in the world economic situation which delay recovery because they impede a free social intercourse among peoples. And without a free and friendly relationship among peoples grounded in sympathy and understanding and confidence there can be no trade.

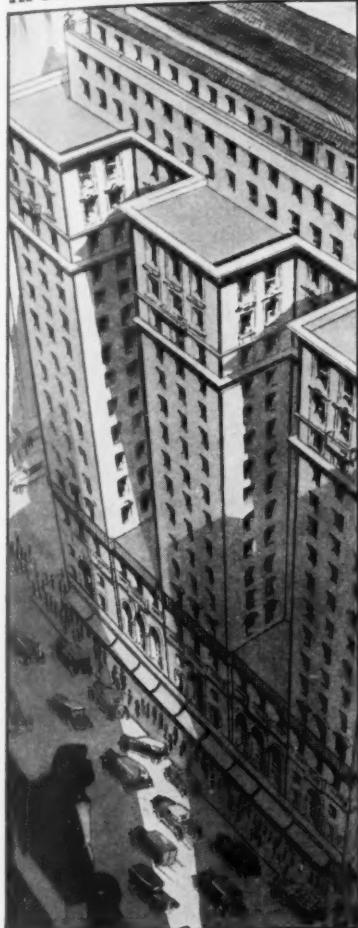
Out of the intense nationalism of the war, the desire to assert racial superiorities, the need to stir the imagination of the masses to a sacrifice of life and possessions, developed a propaganda in each country, large and small, of the superiority of that particular country as compared with all others. This was not national pride but national arrogance. It was not the faith in a country's future, but a belief in its omnipotence. Children were educated to look upon certain people as national enemies, to hate and to curse other human beings. Today, we reap that harvest in a world of suspicions.

These barriers to friendly intercourse stand firm in every trade route. They prevent countries from cooperating to bring about a restoration of trade. They make the holding of such a meeting as the World Economic Conference difficult. They suffuse the problem of the restoration of international trade with petty, local, meaningless politics.

Yet, in this foreign trade, in this distribution of goods, lies the hidden cure for the stand-still economics which we call the depression.



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### For Further Reading

THE FOLLOWING list has been prepared in response to many requests from readers for additional material on subjects which are being treated in *THE ROTARIAN*. Books and articles have been selected with a view of supplementing the background of the one who is called upon to speak before a Rotary club or to take part in a discussion. Readers desiring to purchase books in this list, may write to *THE ROTARIAN*, 211 Wacker Drive, Chicago, U.S.A., where their requirements will be given prompt attention.

- "FORWARD—ALL TOGETHER" (*International Service*—London Economic Conference), page 5, J. Ramsay MacDonald.
- "A CREDO FOR A NEW DAY" (*International Service*), page 6, by Hendrik Willem Van Loon.
- "THOSE EARTHIANS!" an editorial, page 29.
- "Behind the World Economic Upheaval"—*New York Times Magazine*, April 30, 1933.
- "America's Real Job"—James Truslow Adams, *Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1933.
- "The New Deal, World Size"—*Literary Digest*, April 22, 1933.
- "In Our Stars"—Julian Huxley, *Forum Magazine*, April, 1933.
- "End of Nationalism"—Christian Gauss, *Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1933.
- "A New Economic Morality"—Sir Arthur Salter, *Harpers Magazine*, May, 1933.
- These articles from *THE ROTARIAN*: "Our Country—Right or Wrong?"—Abbé Ernest Dimnet, May, 1933. "New Year—New Thinking"—Clinton P. Anderson, Jan., 1933.
- "INTERNATIONAL FOLLY—UNLIMITED" (*International Service*), page 19, by George E. Sokolsky.
- "High Tariff—Low Tariff"—Kenneth W. Stillman, *Forum Magazine*, Feb., 1933.
- "Let's Face the Facts of Foreign Trade"—*Forbes Magazine*, Jan. 15, 1933.
- "Tariff Adjustments"—*Business Week*, Feb. 15, 1933.
- "Let's Be Honest About the Tariff"—H. H. Powers, *The Atlantic*, May, 1933.
- "Ticklish Tariff"—*Business Week*, May 17, 1933.
- "Essentials of International Trade"—Walter H. Voskuil, John Wiley and Son, New York, \$3.75.
- "Tariffs: The Case Examined"—Sir William Beveridge, Longman's Green, New York, \$2.00.
- "STRAIGHT AHEAD FOR ROTARY!" (*Club Service*), page 30, by Raymond J. Knoepfle.
- "We Go Forward or We Go Under!"—J. R. Perkins, *THE ROTARIAN*, June, 1932.
- "Has Rotary a Future?"—Raymond J. Knoepfle, *THE ROTARIAN*, June, 1932.
- "Stopping the Knockers"—Charles W. Barton, *THE ROTARIAN*, Aug., 1932.
- "A Rotary Source of Strength"—Frederick R. Burley, *THE ROTARIAN*, Dec., 1932.
- "Rotary's Four-Lane Highway"—Chesley R. Perry, *THE ROTARIAN*, Feb., 1933.
- "INDIANA CUTS ITS BUDGET" (*Community Service*), page 9, by Paul V. McNutt.
- "TIME TO SQUAWK" an editorial, page 28.
- "The Rebellion of the Taxpayer Against the Politician"—*Public Utilities Fortnightly*, Mar. 16, 1933.
- "The Growing Burden of Taxation"—M. A. Traynor, *Bankers' Monthly*, April, 1932.
- "Government Economy"—Stuart Chase, *Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1932.
- "Taxation—The Folly of Lower Taxes"—B. T. Osborne, *American Fed.*, April, 1933.
- "Better Government at Lower Cost"—H. F. Byrd, *Yale Review*, Sept., 1932.
- "Trends in Taxation and Public Finance"—Clarence Heer, *Recent Social Trends*, Volume II, McGraw Hill, New York, \$10.00.
- "IS THE SALES TAX SOUND POLICY?" A debate (*Vocational and Community Service*), pages 12 and 14, by John Oliver Emmerich and Alfred H. Stone.
- "The General Sales Tax Movement"—M. L. Walker, *National Retail Dry Goods Ass'n. Journal*, April, 1933.
- "The Rush Toward a Sales Tax"—Carl Shoup, *National Municipal Review*, April, 1933.
- "Sales Tax Strategy"—*Business Week*, May 3, 1933.
- "Motorist Afoot—Sales Tax Experiment in Mississippi and Pennsylvania"—*New Outlook*, Jan., 1933.
- "Current Conflicting Views on Property, Income, and Sales Taxation"—National Research Bureau, New York, \$2.25.
- "General Sales Taxation—Its History and Development"—A. D. Buchler, *Business Bourse*, New York, \$5.00.

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## Chats on Contributors

**JAMES RAMSAY MacDONALD, Forward**

—All Together, began his political career as a young man. He served as secretary of the Labour Party from 1900 to 1912, as treasurer from 1912-1924, and as chairman of the Independent Labour Party, 1911-14. He first entered parliament in 1906 as a Labour member from Leicester. In 1929, he was called upon to organize a new cabinet as prime minister. When affairs of state do not press too heavily, he enjoys nothing so much as golfing or walking over the hills around his home at Lossiemouth in Scotland. His statement in this issue (page 5) was written shortly after his conference in Washington with President Roosevelt, and has unusual significance coming as it does on the eve of the opening of the Economic Conference in London.

\* \* \*

**Hendrik Willem Van Loon, A Credo for a New Day**, author, artist, war correspondent, and former professor, is probably best known in North America for his *History of Mankind*, and his recent world *Geography*. ROTARIAN readers of three years ago will recall his *College for Two* which stirred up much comment among educators.

\* \* \*

**Paul V. McNutt, Indiana Cuts Its Budget**, prior to his election as governor of Indiana last fall, had served since 1917 on the faculty of the Indiana Law School, since 1919 as professor, and since 1925 as dean. An active interest in the affairs of the American Legion led to his election as national commander in 1928-29. He was a member of the Bloomington (Ind.) Rotary Club until his new work took him to Indianapolis where he was elected to honorary membership in Rotary.

\* \* \*

**Alfred H. Stone, Is the Sales Tax Sound Policy?** Yes, tax commissioner of Mississippi, has been vice-president of the Delta Long Staple Cotton Growers Association since its inception; has been one of the nation's leaders in flood control work, and for ten years has been a director in the Regional Farm Land Bank. He is an authority on agricultural credit; and for two terms has served as a member of the Mississippi Legislature.

\* \* \*

**John Oliver Emmerich, Is the Sales Tax Sound Policy?** No, editor and publisher of *The McComb (Miss.) Enterprise*, is already known to readers of THE ROTARIAN as the author of *Peace, Prosperity, and Promotion* (Nov. '32) and *A Country Editor Looks at Life* (Dec. '32). He is a charter member of McComb Rotary Club.

\* \* \*

**Robert E. Heun, Rotary Turns to Boston**, has served Rotary for twelve years—as officer or director of the Rotary Club of Richmond (Ind.), as governor of the Twentieth District of Rotary International (1924-5), as chairman or member of several international committees, and as first vice-president (1931-2). This year he is chairman of the Convention Committee. His classification is building loans.

\* \* \*

**George E. Sokolsky, International Folly—Unlimited**, has led a dramatic and itinerant life all through the Orient. He was special correspondent of the *New York Times*, and is an authority on social and political affairs of the Far East. After fourteen years of continuous residence in the East he returned to his native United States of America where he is now lecturing on recent developments in Manchuria. In the mean-



Author George E. Sokolsky, his wife (right), their son Eric, age three, and the child's nurse, Pan-Chen-Tzi, arriving in Chicago on a recent tour.

time he had mastered the Chinese language and married a Chinese woman of high family. His book, *The Tinder-Box of Asia*, was published last fall.

\* \* \*

**John Girdler, Frill Mencken—De-Frill Dewey**, Rotarian and superintendent of schools at Kingman, Arizona, will be remembered by readers of THE ROTARIAN as the author of "The Sunny Side of Main Street" (Dec. 1931) . . .

\* \* \*

**Raymond J. Knoepfle, Straight Ahead for Rotary!** is a prominent New York attorney who has served as a director of Rotary International (1927-28) and chairman or member of several committees. His article is written from a long background of Rotary experience, was submitted to this magazine unsolicited, but was none the less welcome.

\* \* \*

**Pembroke Stephens, Twilight on the Borphorus**, studied law in England, but for several years has been Vienna correspondent of the *London Daily Express*, and the Associated Press of America. . . . **Robert Tyre Jones, Anything May Happen in Golf**, is the "Bobby" Jones who held four major golf titles at one time. He is an Atlanta, Georgia, attorney.

